

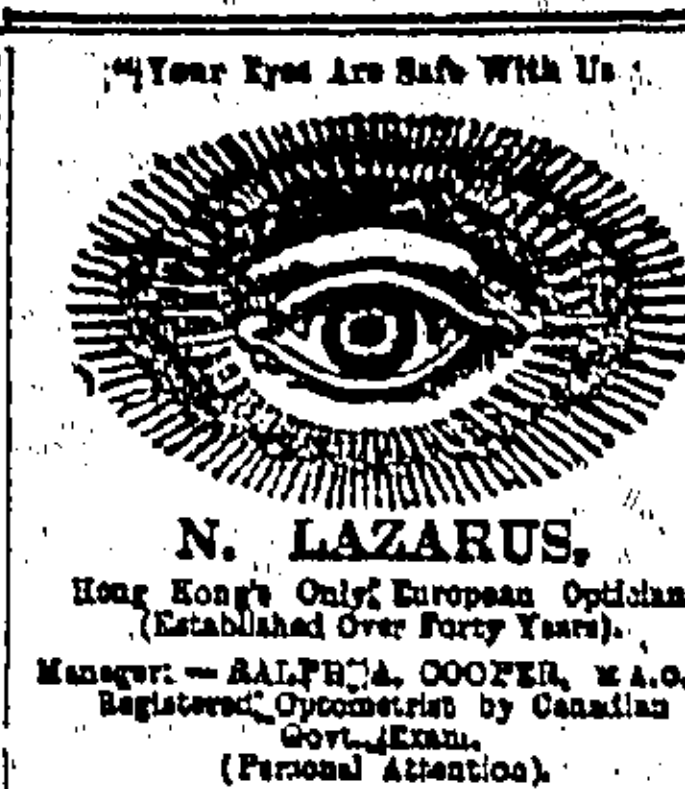
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Managing Director



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THE TRAGEDY OF THE ANGELL MILLIONS.

SMUGGLER WHO DIED WITHOUT MAKING A WILL.

OVER 2,000 CLAIMANTS TO VAST LONDON ESTATE.

VALUABLE EVIDENCE DESTROYED BY LAWYERS.

(UNITED PRESS.)

London, July 15.—A story of romance, tragedy and violence lies behind the claim to property in London worth £60,000,000. In the last 160 years more than 2,000 claims to the Angell estates as they are called, have been advanced. They have included eighty claims from Canada alone, two peers and a general.

Even at the present time, 200 people in different parts of the world believe that they are the rightful owners of this vast fortune, comprising some 60 square miles, embracing the London suburbs of Brixton, Stockwell, Streatham, parts of Waltham, Lambeth, Balham, Thornton Heath, Purley and Riddlesdown. The yearly rental is said to yield £1,000,000.

Lived With a Widow.

The estate belonged in the first place to John Stockwell, a seafarer and smuggler. He had a wife from whom he was separated, and on his retirement he went to live at Stockwell with a widow named Angell and her son, John.

Stockwell died in 1740 without leaving a will or any means to indicate how he left his property. The widow Angell stopped all discussion by indicating that what she had she would hold. The first member of the Stockwell family who tried to enter her premises was thrown through a window and broke a leg.

The widow realised, however, that resistance alone was not enough. Lawyers were consulted and they decided that the only way was to destroy all evidence which might prove valuable in a court of law.

Hence, emissaries were sent all over the country where the names of Stockwell and Angell were known, with instructions to destroy all records of these names.

Amazing Series of Crimes.

Then began one of the most amazing series of crimes ever known. Churches all over the country were broken into, records were tampered with, and pages relating to members of the disputing families torn out or forged in some way to make them unrecognisable.

So well was their work done that to this day no trace can be found of any birth, marriage, death or burial certificate of the original John Stockwell. A John Stockwell died at Dursley, Gloucestershire, in 1740, but all records concerning him are missing.

The Angells' emissaries had orders to stop at nothing. Pillaging, forging and robbery, all these crimes they committed, and any other misdemeanours that occasions warranted.

The original John Angell, son of the widow, is supposed to have had one daughter. She had three children from her marriage with a man named Benedict, who afterwards took the name of Angell. The second of these children married a man named Claxton in a church at St. Johns, Newfoundland.

A fortnight after their marriage the Claxtons sailed for England in the Royal George to make yet another claim. Four days out the ship went down and everyone on board was drowned.

Many Lawsuits.

The third child married a Samuel Allery at Towson, Dartmouth. The records of this marriage were only recently found by William Adrian Allery, who, before he died last March, was probably one of the best-known of the present-day claimants.

By the beginning of the nineteenth century acts of violence gave place to lawsuits. The first recorded suit is in 1824. It was unsuccessful. Another lawsuit was brought in 1846 by one of the seven children, who had been disinherited by a certain William Angell. One claimant went to Devonshire to investigate his claim and disappeared. Some weeks afterwards his body was discovered in a deep pool. The man's head had been beaten in.

After this a tremendous hue and cry was raised. Notwithstanding the almost superstitious fear with which some people had by this time come to regard meddling with the case, one enterprising claimant came all the way from Australia. A woman relation had certain important documents which he was desirous of obtaining. She refused to give them up and a bitter quarrel ensued. A few hours later the woman was found dead and after one of the most notable trials of the time the man was hanged.

John Angell left a curious will dated September, 1774. It gave to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and the Archbishop of York for the time being, yearly sums of \$500 out of John Angell's estate at Ewell and Lambeth, \$1,750 out of the "collection of the Spurn lights at Newcastle and \$1,250 out of the lighthouses at Sunderland."

"Gentlemen of St. John's."

These sums were to be held in trust to be paid half-yearly for the support of "a college or society of seven deceased or unprovided gentlemen by descent," two clergymen, an organist, six singing men, 12 choristers, a vergier, a chapel clerk, and three domestic servants, namely butler, baker and groom. These were to be called "gentlemen of St. John's college, Stockwell." The will provided for "the gentlemen

and the two clergymen to eat together," the charges of their board and liquor being calculated at £23 per annum each.

"Their clothing," said the will, "is to be a light-coloured cloth all of one colour. The hat is to have a narrow gold lace." The sum of £3 a year was allowed for these clothes.

Angell left £26,000 to build the college, but it was never built. Of all the more recent claimants to the estate, William Adrian Allery who died at the age of 83 was possibly the most energetic.

After searching through dusty old files and records for a period of fifty years, he claimed to have gathered together evidence establishing him as the direct heir to John Angell, since he was the son of Angell's third daughter who married a man named Allery.

Public Subscriptions.

Allery interested legal experts in his claim and a public subscription fund was established to assist him in his fight, for at the time Allery was in straitened circumstances. The wheels of the law's machinery did not move fast enough for Allery and he decided to take it into his own hands. Last year he seized Russell House, Brixton, which had been the property of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who direct the whole estate.

Allery posted a notice on the front door ordering all tenants on the estate to pay their rent to him "as legal heir and ground landlord." Failing to evict him, the Commissioners took the matter to court, where Allery agreed to leave the house, but not before he had barricaded the house and threatened to fight anyone who tried to put him out.

Allery's next move was to offer £10,000 for every £1,000 subscribed to his fund. However, he died while the organisers of the fund and lawyers were still endeavouring to unravel the complicated family tree.

Every year brings its fresh complement of claimants to the estate, and each claimant's evidence only serves to thicken the mystery. Also the news of the discovery of yet another member of the Angell or Stockwell families causes still more claimants to appear. At least half a dozen people called on Allery at Brixton to tell him that they were the rightful owners of the property.

One of the latest of these discoveries was an entry in the register of Stockenham church which read: "May 18, 1672—baptised Mary, daughter of Justinian Angell and his wife Elizabeth."

The Crown is fighting to prove that it is a forgery, one of the many perpetrated by the widow Angell's emissaries in their efforts to destroy all evidence.

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Diary of Coming Events.

To-day (July 25.)
St. James.
Legislative Council, 2.30 p.m.
Reception on board s.s. Tjibadak, 3 to 5 p.m.
Y.M.C.A. Social evening, farewell to Mr. P. Sands, 9 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "Casanova, Prince of Adventurers."
World Theatre: "Square Crooks."
Star Theatre: "The Boxer Bride."
Tea Dance: H.K. Hotel, 4.30 p.m.
Dinner Dances: Refulse Bay Hotel and Peninsula Hotel, 8.30 to 9.30 p.m.
Tides:—High: 12.32 a.m. and 10.47 p.m.; Low: 4.29 a.m. and 6.25 p.m.
European Mails:—Inward: Europe via Negapatam (Antenor).
Friday (July 26.)
Christian Fellowship Meeting, Helena May Institute, 10.30 a.m.
Billiards League:—Police Res. C. & P.O.'s Club, Buffalo Club.
Sommerville Club, 8 p.m.
Engineers, St. Patrick's v. Garrison Mess, Police v. Royal Artillery.
Queen's Theatre: "Casanova, Prince of Adventurers."
World Theatre: "Square Crooks."
Star Theatre: "The Boxer Bride."
Kowloon C.C. Concert, 9.15 p.m.
Craigengower C.C. Radio Night, 9.15 p.m.
Tea Dance: H.K. Hotel, 4.30 p.m.
Dinner Dances: Refulse Bay Hotel and Peninsula Hotel, 8.30 p.m.
Tides:—High: 9.04 a.m. and 11.29 p.m.; Low: 1.02 a.m. and 1.29 p.m.
European Mails:—Outward: Europe via Marseilles (Suwa Maru), 9.30 a.m.
Saturday (July 27.)
Lawn Tennis:—"B" Div. I: Police v. Taikoo, Kowloon C.C. v. Craigengower, Kowloon Dock v. Kowloon Bowling Green, Civil Service v. Recreation. Div. II: Taikoo v. Civil Service, Recreation v. Yacht Club, Kowloon Bowling Green v. Kowloon C.C., Craigengower v. H.K. Electric.
Lawn Tennis:—"B" Div. South China v. H.K.C.C., M.B.E. Chinese E.C.—"C" Div.: Craigengower v. South China, Queen's Theatre: "Casanova, Prince of Adventurers."
World Theatre: "Square Crooks."
Star Theatre: "The Boxer Bride."

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and push
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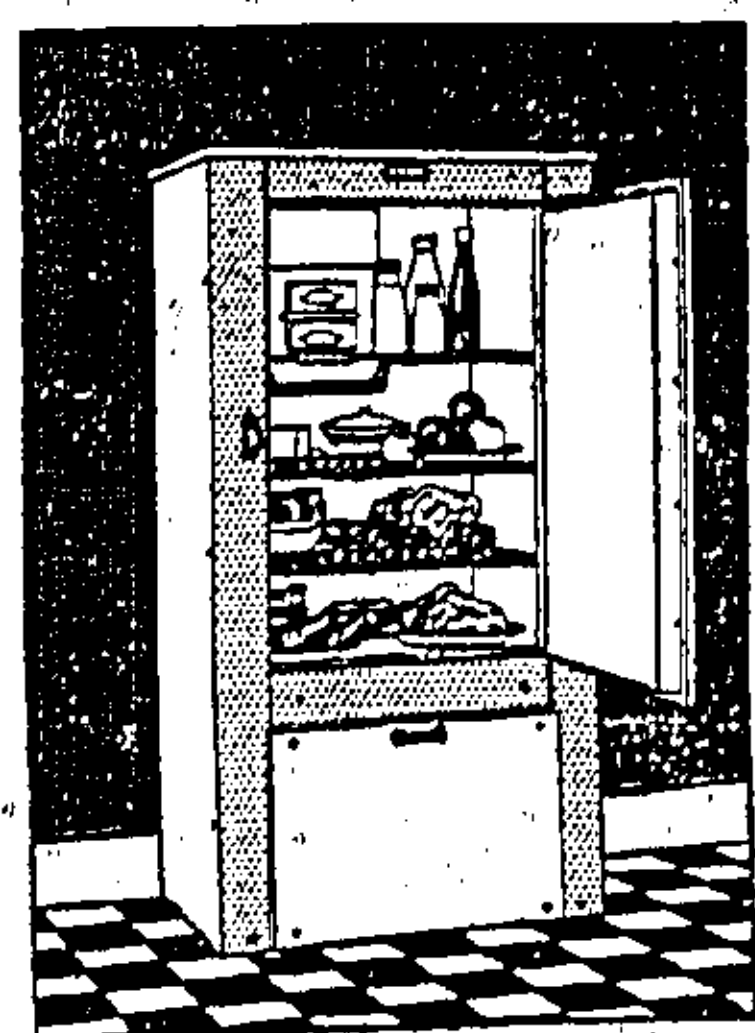
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WAR LORDS IN PEKING.

THREE LEADERS CONFER.
TRAINLOADS OF BODY-
GUARDS.

[United Press.]

Peking.—The residents of Peking have been stirred to new hopes that their city may again become the capital of China through the prolonged meeting here of the major warlords of the country. Thousands of merchants hopelessly demonstrated before the Grand Hotel de Pekin, where all the powerful visitors were staying, and presented arguments why the capital should come back.

Impartial observers see little prospect of their hopes being realized, but Peking residents persist in their belief that their city will again be the centre of government. For all practical purposes, the city has again been the capital for several weeks this summer. The chairman of the National Government, General Chiang Kai-Shek, had to come north to confer with Marshal Yen Hsi-Shan and Marshal Chang Hsueh-Liang, the overlords of Manchuria.

Elaborate Entourage.

A foreign hotel—the Grand Hotel de Pekin—was the residence and the conference room of all three leaders, and did a greater business in a few weeks than it has done for the previous year. For the military leaders travel in style, and spend money freely.

The most elaborate entourage was certainly that of the "Young Marshal," heir to the throne of Manchuria, Chang Hsueh-Liang, who travelled to Peking like a royal prince. He was preceded into the city by a long train filled with smart troops, his personal bodyguard. These jauntily soldiers lined the streets from the station to the hotel, and Marshal Chang rode through their ranks in an armoured automobile, which he has used during his stay in the city.

Marshal Yen and General Chiang also had a trainload of bodyguards, and an army of interpreters and clerks. Marshal Chang reserved for himself a suite of 33 rooms in the hotel, while General Chiang had an entire floor.

The Sporting Member.

The Chinese chef in the old Foreign Office building garnered a rich harvest, as he works on the contract basis, and one dinner followed another, with elaborate food and rich wines. Champagne corks were kept popping constantly for weeks.

The "sporting" member of the trio is the young marshal from Manchuria, who played tennis while he was here, and visited such night clubs as have survived the business depression.

Marshal Chang is much thinner than when he left Peking more than a year ago, and shows the effects of the strain of ruling the Three Eastern Provinces. But his health appears to be much better than it was a few months ago.

The entire city was visibly cheered up by the presence of the military leaders, which restored the city to an activity it has not known since the Nationalist capture of the city. The merchants did a good business for a few weeks, at least, with thousands of the military chieftains' retainers giving banquets and entertainments and visiting their old haunts in the former capital.

CRIME SECRET TOLD TO A GIRL.

ROBBER SENTENCED TO
THE "CAT."

"This kind of offence must be stamped out with the utmost rigour of the law," said the Recorder, Sir Ernest Wild, K.C., at the Old Bailey in sentencing John Michael Dixon, aged twenty-six, a shoemaker, to nine months' imprisonment in the second division and eighteen strokes with the "cat" for robbery with violence and stealing £202 from Mr. George Stone, a fishmonger.

Joseph Browne, aged twenty-three, was found not guilty on the same charge and was discharged. Violet Morris, a wardmaid at a nursing home at Chelsea, said that she had been "walking out" with Dixon. Dixon told her a few days before the robbery that he intended to "wait on" a fishmonger and snatch his money bag, and that a motor-car would be waiting for him near. He added that he had tried it once before, but did not succeed, as the man went on an omnibus. She warned Dixon that he was bound to be caught.

He told her after the robbery that he had snatched the bag, jumped into a motor-car, and escaped with the money, which was shared between five or six men. He received about £70 as his share.

The Recorder observed that the case should be a lesson to people how unwise it was to go to the bank with large sums of money unprotected at regular hours.

FEMININE LURE OF BEAUTY QUEEN.

VIENNESE GIRL AS "MISS
UNIVERSE."

MOTHERS' VERDICT.

The feminine, aristocratic type of womanhood, represented by Fraulein Lise Goldarbeiter, of Vienna, was awarded the crown at the recent Galveston beauty pageant. Judges voted six to one in her favour.

It is the first time since international beauty contests have been held in America that any foreign woman has received the highest award, and Fraulein Goldarbeiter's selection indicates that the boyish type of woman has become old-fashioned. She dominated the judges by her feminine manner, from which, however, the "clinging vine" character was absent.

Proud Miss.

She displayed a proud mien without haughtiness, but a strong personality and gracefulness. She is twenty-years-old, 5ft. 5ins. in height, a brunette with greyish-blue eyes, and has dark chestnut hair.

Two contests were held in the auditorium. The first had eleven entrants representing foreign countries, and "Miss United States," from whom "Miss Austria" was chosen as "Miss Universe."

The grand prize of \$400 was awarded to "Miss Universe," \$200 to "Miss New York," \$100 to "Miss Ohio," and there were seven other prizes of £20 each. "Miss England" (Miss Benny Dicks) was not placed.

Mothers and chaperones occupied boxes at the side of the horseshoe platform, on which each beauty paraded alone. The contestants first appeared in evening gowns, and then in bathing suits, with long hose. "Miss Austria" wore a gown of vermilion velvet and a bathing suit of green. She received great applause, and was obviously the favourite with the majority of the audience, which filled the auditorium to overflowing. All the mothers of the other contestants declared that they would have voted for her next after their own daughters.

SALVATION ARMY'S FAMINE RELIEF.

SIGHTS TO WRING PITY
FROM HARDEST HEARTS.

DEAD EATEN BY WILD
BEASTS.

Details of famine sufferers coming long distances to get food at the Salvation Army gruel kitchens in Suiyuan, and many dying on the way, are given in a report received by the China International Famine Relief Commission from Mr. McKenzie, a commissioner who recently returned to Shanghai from a trip to Suiyuan.

Over 16,000 people are getting, at the Salvation Army gruel kitchens, the bowl of gruel each day which keeps them alive, Mr. McKenzie reported.

He continued: "I may say that all these people whom we are relieving are in desperate straits, many of them having come in from the surrounding districts, some travelling long distances to seek sustenance. Others en route to the kitchens from the country have fallen by the wayside through exhaustion and have died, their bodies in turn being devoured by hungry dogs and wolves."

1,200 Lb to Get Food.

"At Saratzi there was one party of five people who actually travelled 1,200 lb, taking a matter of weeks to do this. The party was much larger than five when it started, but only five reached Saratzi and they were so completely exhausted, that they fell in the street and ultimately crawled into the shadow of an old broken-down building."

"To these old officers took porridge and did so for a fortnight, until they gathered strength sufficient to be able to walk to one of the kitchens."

"I may say that our officers have been feeding from 250 to 300 such desperate, weak, and sick people, some of whom were lepers and, indeed, all of them sick and sore of body. The sight of them would wring pity from the hardest heart as they lay in holes and hovels round about."

The funds for this Salvation Army relief work have come partly from the relief funds raised in the United States and transmitted through the American Advisory Committee on Famine Relief in Peking.

A total of \$44,000 has been given for this purpose from American sources. The purchase and shipment of the grain has been handled by the C.I.F.R.C.

Magistrate, at Willesden: Have you a witness to this assault? Applicant: A woman saw it, but she declares that she closed her eyes in order not to be called as a witness.

THE VOICE FROM THE GRAVE.

SIR A. CONAN DOYLE'S
BELIEF.

"WE ARE ABOUT TO DIE,
YOU AND I."

"We are about to die—you and I. My age is just seventy, and I suppose an actuary would give me five more years. It may be ten or it may be only one. Who can say! But you and I are suffering from a wasting and incurable disease called old age, and there is but one end to it."

A remarkable open letter, from which the above is an extract, written to "those of my own generation" by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, is published by the *Psychic Press*. In it, Sir Arthur reiterates his profound belief in personal survival after death, and he makes the interesting admission that there have been times when doubt has crept into his mind, impelling him to go over all the ground again.

Religion and Faith.

"But," he writes, "always when I have finished my judgment, which has so seldom failed me in the affairs of this world, tells me that there is no error and that this is indeed the greatest release of consolation and knowledge that has ever come to mankind."

He proceeds to say that at the very moment when religions which rested upon faith became largely inoperative, there was released a fresh spring of inspiration, destined, as many thought, to submerge all other philosophies.

"For eighty years, it has withstood all human ridicule, prejudice and misrepresentation. It grows, increases and broadens. It is a religion of knowledge and it is gained by getting in contact with intelligences which are on a higher sphere of spirituality and power than ourselves."

An Invisible Force.

Sir Arthur admits that many of the manifestations of psychical phenomena apparent at seances, such as moving objects, rising tables and irrational sounds, are taken by themselves, vain and foolish things. "But," he states, "they have a definite object for which they are well adapted, and which, in fact, they have attained. That object is to attract attention and to show the existence of an invisible and apparently intelligent force."

The messages emanating from this force, taking them all together and collating them into one whole, are in Sir Arthur's opinion, the most important event in the history of the world. "They constitute," he contends, "the first definite, authentic, detailed news as to the fate which has been reserved for all of us."

He concludes by relating the story of an old man of 80 whom he converted to a belief in survival from the Spiritualist standpoint.

"He used to come to our meetings and speak," writes Sir Arthur. "When he was eighty-three, he said from the platform, 'I am three years old and there—pointing to me—is my father.'"

"Soon he died in great peace. After he had lain rigid for some minutes, and all thought that life had gone, he opened his mouth and cried in a loud voice, 'God bless Conan Doyle.' Then he returned into death. That cry from the grave was one of the rewards which have come to me as ample payment for my work."

HUSBAND WHO FLEW.

WIFE'S FEAR OF CRASH.

WORRY LEADS TO SUICIDE.

A wife's fears for the safety of her husband who had taken up aviation were described at a recent inquest at Paddington on Mrs. Helen Ada Burt (64), of Hyde Park Terrace, Paddington, who died from medical poisoning.

Stewart John Burt, the husband, told Mr. H. R. Oswald, the coroner, that he was a motor engineer, and took up aviation about three years ago. Since then his wife had been very nervous because she considered flying dangerous. He took her up twice to convince her that it was quite safe, but she was not convinced.

Distressed and Excited.

The Coroner: Did she ever threaten to kill herself because you would not give up flying?—Yes, Mr. Burt said that his wife told him that she would poison herself, and also that she would use an automatic pistol, which he gave her during the war, but he did not pay any attention to those remarks. Before he took up flying his wife

"When I arrived home after flying in Buckinghamshire," he said, "my wife told me that she had

been terribly anxious and—though I had been killed. She was distressed and very excited. I suspected she had taken something, and sent for the doctor, who said he thought she had been poisoned."

Mr. Burt said he found on his wife's dressing table a box containing cachets, and on it was the name of a chemist, who afterwards told him that the box contained medical. Some time ago his wife took an overdose of a narcotic.

Cachets Prescribed for Sister.

Robert Tween, chemist, of Bushey, Hertfordshire, said that the box of medical cachets was made up by his assistant for a Mrs. Palmer, who presented a doctor's prescription for them. The box contained 12 cachets, in each of which was five grains of medical.

Mrs. Maud Palmer, Bourne Hall Lane, Bushey, a widow, said Mrs. Burt was her sister, and when some time ago she found her suffering from sleeplessness she (the witness) gave her some cachets that had been prescribed for her by a doctor. Finding that these seemed to do Mrs. Burt some good, the witness gave her the doctor's prescription. She did not know that it contained medical or any dangerous drug.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide while of unsound mind, and added a rider to the effect that where drugs were supplied the prescription should be retained by the chemist until fresh orders for supplies were received from the doctor.



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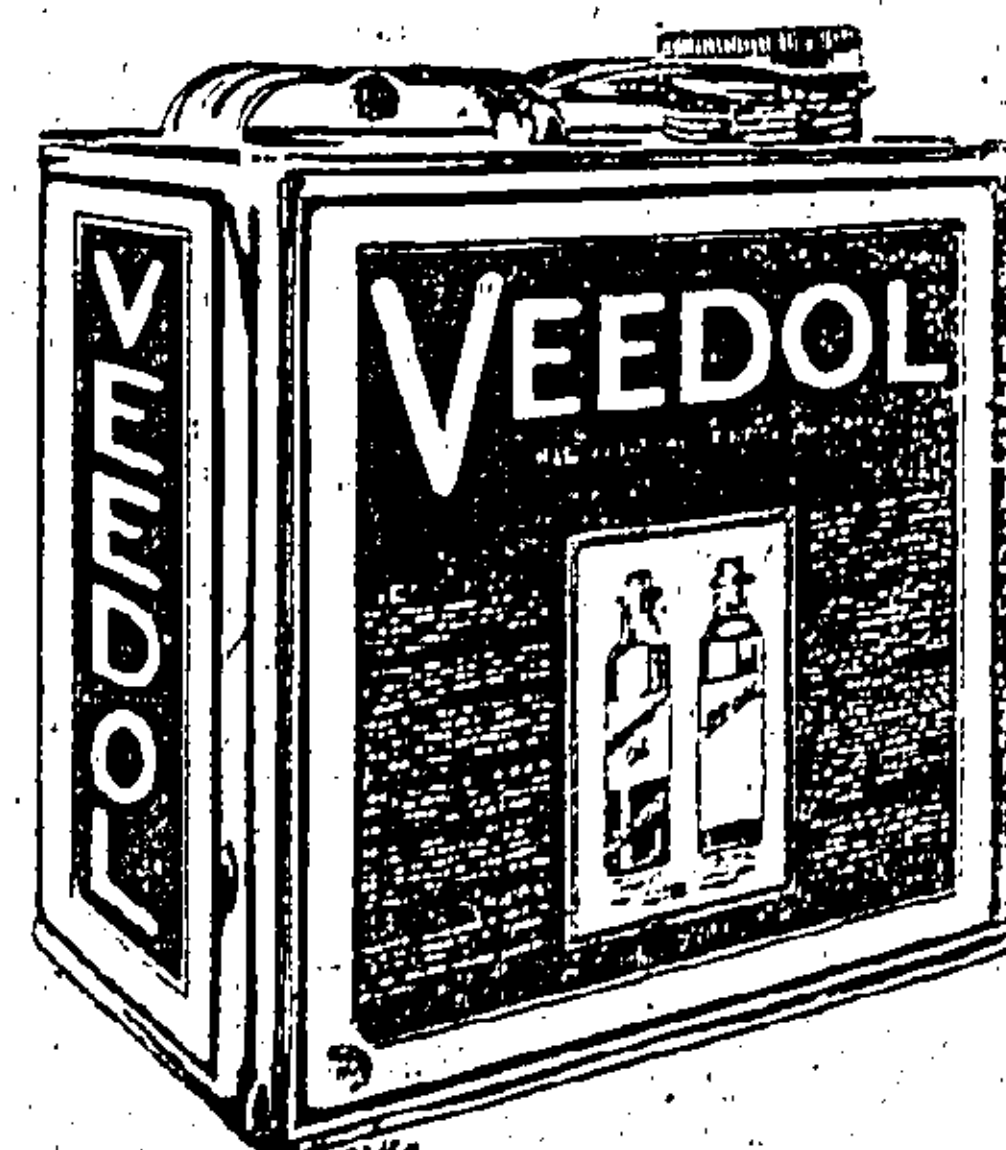
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[A.P.]

HUMOUR: ANCIENT AND MODERN.

The visitor had booked his rooms at the seaside town by post, and was surprised to find them a long way from the front.

"But I understood they were within easy distance of the sea," he complained.

"Yes," replied the landlady, "but I wasn't to know you didn't have a car."

"I always think of the unkind things I've said during the day before I go to sleep at night," boasted Elsie.

"You don't say so?" replied her friend. "How can you do with so little sleep?"

A man wanted to ring up the parcels office at a railway station.

"Is that the parcels office?" he inquired, when he heard the sound of a girl's voice over the wire.

"No," she replied, sweetly; "I'm the goods."

The director of the local Zoo was away on holiday when he received the following note from his chief assistant:

"Everything all right except that the chimpanzee seems to be pining for a companion. What shall we do until you return?"

Magistrate: "How often have you been here before?"

Prisoner: "I thought you were scoring."

"Didn't some brainless idiot propose to you before we were married?"

"Yes."

"I wish to goodness you'd married him."

"I did."

Counsel in Mr. Justice Swift's court (to a woman witness): "Why did this woman say this?"

Mr. Justice Swift: "Who can tell why a woman says anything?"

Visitor: "And where is your daughter in service, Mrs. Miggs?"

Mrs. Miggs: "Well, sir, she don't date 'er letters, an' I've got 'em all mixed up, so goodness knows where she is!"

"You don't mean to say you are opening this part of the road again after you have just filled it in?"

"Well, sir, this is our last hope of finding the foreman's pie-dish."

"See that little man over there! He's an etiquette teacher in a deaf-and-dumb school."

"What are his duties?"

"He teaches the pupils not to talk with their hands full."

"Darling, I've just heard the most terrible bit of scandal."

"I thought you had, dear; you looked so happy when you came in."

"I once knew a man," said Robinson, "who was so economical that he used to cover up his inkwell between each dip to prevent loss by evaporation."

"And I knew a man," said Robinson, "who stopped his clocks every night to prevent the works wearing while everybody was asleep."

Then up spoke Robinson:—"I knew a man who was so mean that he gave up reading the newspapers in the free library in order to save his spectacles."

"I married my wife because she was different from other women I had met."

"How was that?"

"She was the only one who would have me."

Magistrate at Southend: "Are you single?"

Man: "No, sir, a widower."

"Is your name single?"

"No, Doubleday."

Man at Tottenham: "When I heard the door being broken open I told my wife to go and see what was the matter, while I went upstairs to get a police whistle."

An Irishman was told one morning by his wife that there had been a terrible thunderstorm during the night.

"Well, why in the world didn't you wake me up?" he demanded.

"You know I can't sleep when it thunders!"

"There is one word that is always pronounced wrong."

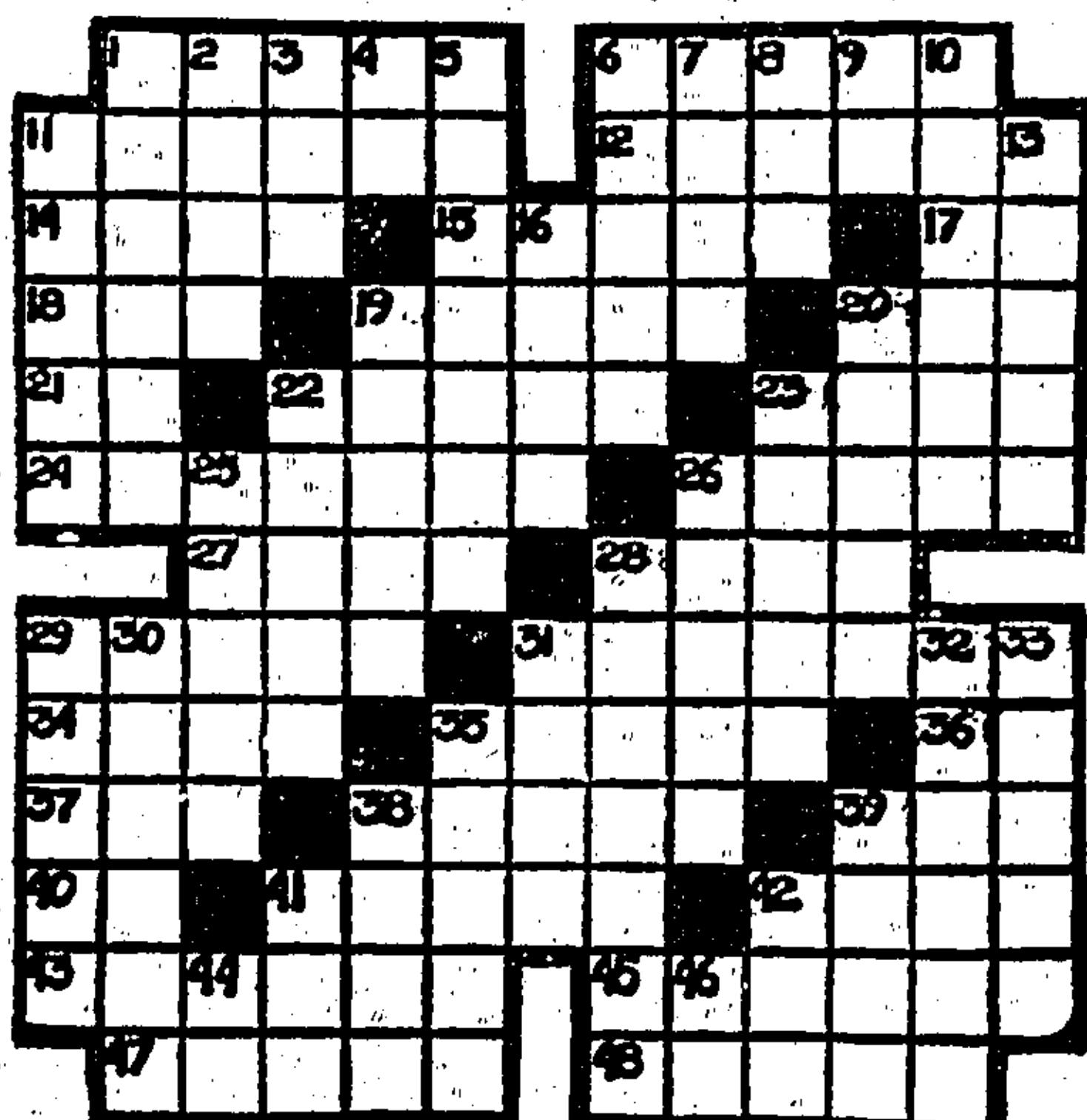
"What word is that?"

"Wrong, of course."

Big Sister: "What did Captain Smith say about my voice?"

Young Brother: "He muttered something that sounded like 'a night in a gale.'"

CROSSWORD PUZZLE.



Horizontal.

- 1.—A Glossy fabric.
- 6.—What king of Tyre helped Solomon build his temple?
- 11.—To dedicate.
- 12.—Gotten up.
- 14.—Hibernia.
- 15.—To bare.
- 17.—To act.
- 18.—Free.
- 19.—Quits.
- 20.—To place.
- 21.—Objective of "I."
- 22.—Collection of maps.
- 23.—To ascend.
- 24.—Aimed high.
- 28.—Single-celled organism.
- 29.—Greek war god.
- 30.—To show silliness.
- 31.—Nagging woman.
- 32.—More irritable.
- 33.—Cultivated.
- 35.—Coast.
- 36.—Musical note.
- 37.—Goddess of dawn.
- 38.—Large vessels.
- 39.—Tow boat.
- 40.—Alongside.
- 41.—Strand.
- 42.—Journey by conveyance.
- 43.—To bring to memory.
- 45.—Musical exercises.
- 47.—Italian poet.
- 48.—Sounds.

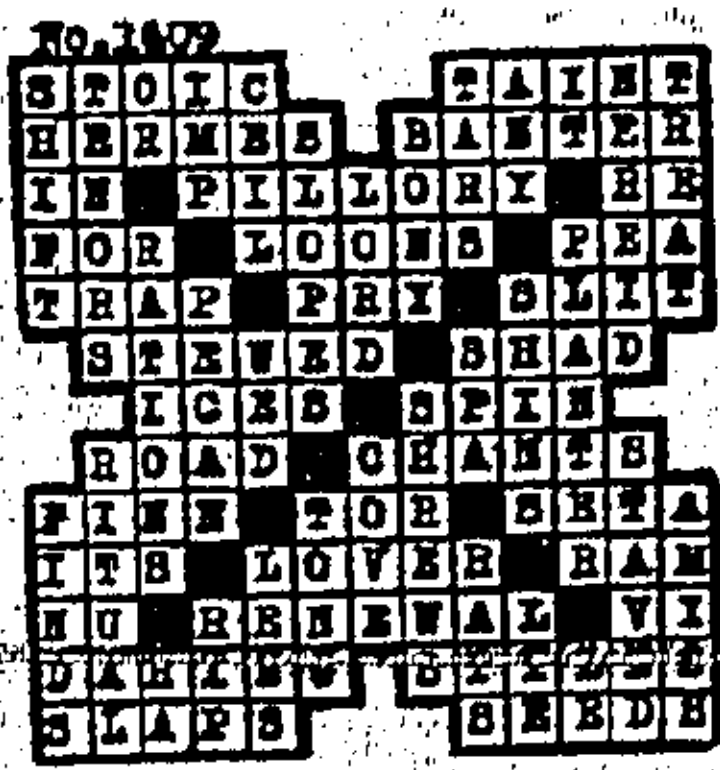
Vertical.

- 1.—Connected succession.
- 2.—Desirous.
- 3.—Weight.
- 4.—Pronoun.
- 5.—Cuddles.
- 6.—Musical instruments.
- 7.—Part of the eye.
- 8.—To tear.
- 9.—Like.

10.—Gorgon killed by Perseus.

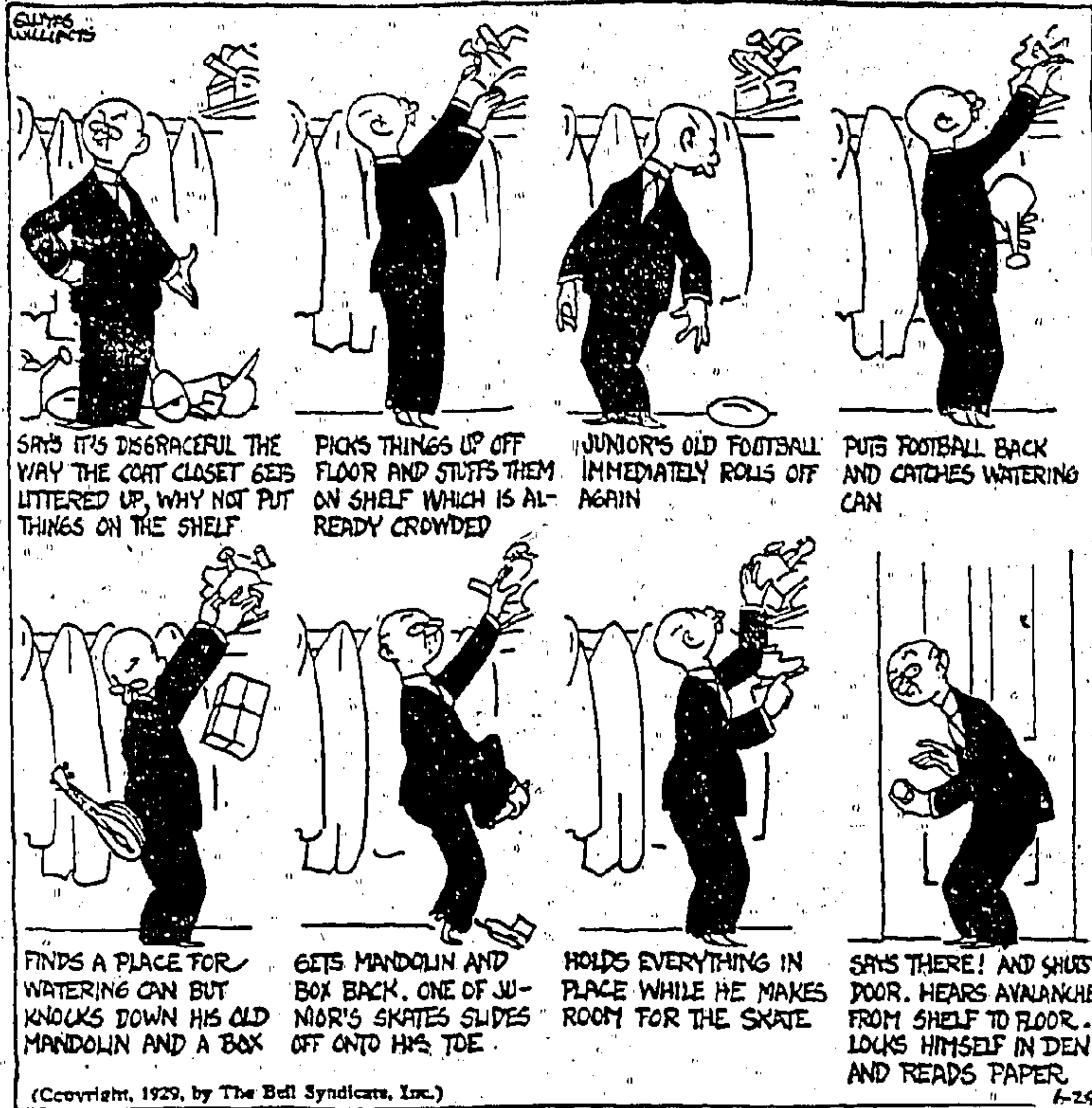
- 11.—Skin.
- 12.—Famous.
- 16.—An amphibian.
- 18.—To scatter.
- 20.—Capacity measures.
- 22.—Ventilated.
- 23.—To awaken.
- 25.—Peels.
- 26.—Inhabitants of Morocco.
- 28.—Seer.
- 29.—To clip.
- 30.—Jeered.
- 31.—Smart in appearance.
- 32.—Evades.
- 33.—Raves.
- 35.—Colour.
- 36.—Dispatched.
- 37.—Rise and fall of water.
- 41.—Storage box.
- 42.—To go fast.
- 44.—Mother.
- 46.—Toward.

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION.



THE COAT CLOSET SHELF

By GLUYAS WILLIAMS



SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

FRENCHMAN BEATEN.

George Rose, the old-time Bristol schoolboy, outclassed Henri Deckmyn, of France, at The Ring, so much that the visiting boxer retired early in the tenth round of a scheduled fifteen-round contest. Deckmyn sang his swan song during the ninth round. He rushed at Rose, swinging wildly and vigorously with both gloves. For the moment he flustered the Britisher and the crowd roared in anticipation of a French victory. However, this expectation was short-lived as Rose, getting over the surprise, fought back hard, cutting Deckmyn's lips and bruising his nose. The Frenchman surrendered half-way through the tenth round.

PENGUINS' AMBITION.

Penguin Swimming Club are making great efforts this year to regain the position they held in 1928-7, when they won the water polo and team swimming championships of England. They made a serious start when they beat the Otter S.C. in the first round of the Southern Counties water polo championship by 7-4.

The team, under the captaincy of the fit, thin, Jack Budd, who skippered England against Scotland last year, has been rearranged, and the younger blood should make the side really formidable.

G. Henslip won the Barry S.C. senior 40 yards' handicap, at Dulwich Baths, in 22.1-sec. H. Greenhill was second and P. Andrews third.

OVERSEAS BOUTS.

Maurice Grisselle won by a technical knockout from Knut Hansen, the Danish heavyweight, at Paris recently. The Dane was badly beaten when the referee stopped the fight. Primo Canera, the Italian, gained victory over Marcelle Nilles in the fifth round.

DURHAM CITY CLUB TO BE WOUND UP.

At a recent general meeting of the shareholders of the Durham City Association Football Club, Limited, held at Durham it was resolved to wind up the affairs of the company, and liquidators were appointed. The Durham City club was the foundation member of the English League Third (Northern) Division, and failed to secure re-election some twelve months ago. Since then it has been operating in the North Eastern League, and finished at the bottom of the table at the end of last season. Among the prominent players who started their career in Durham are Jack Hill, the Newcastle and international centre half-back; George Cammell, the Middlesbrough centre forward; J. Dent, Huddersfield; and S. Crooks, Derby County.

BELGIAN SWIMMERS IN LONDON.

The Royal Brussels Swimming Club were seen in London for the first time in a match against Otter S.C. at St. George's Baths. The visitors won both the team race and the water polo match. The team race was over 480 yards, four swimmers 60 yards each and two swimming 120 yards each. Otter took the lead at the start, and at the half-way mark were level. The Brussels club gained their lead on the 120 yards swims, winning in 4min. 46.2-sec. Otter's time was 4min. 59.2-sec. In the first half of the polo match the London club had the best of the play, leading at the interval 3-2. On the restart, however, the Belgians improved, and quickly scored three goals, the final score being 6-4 in their favour.

THE KNOCK-OUT.

Scenes were witnessed at a boxing tournament at Znaim in Czechoslovakia, when the whole audience started to fight after one boxer had hit his opponent on the head with a stool.

The evening's entertainment began when Jirsa, the Czech champion, suddenly sprang into the ring and challenged Fristensky, the Austrian champion, to a contest. The Austrian, who had come as a spectator, accepted the challenge on condition that the fight would be there and then fought to a finish without intervals between rounds. The champions stripped on the spot and set to. Jirsa, feeling weak after nineteen minutes of a splendidly even fight, backed to his corner, picked up his stool by the leg, and struck Fristensky on the head with it.

The Austrian champions' seconds jumped into the ring to lynch Jirsa, but the latter's supporters saved him, and a free fight over the fallen body of Fristensky was fought in the ring between the rival camps. The audience joined in, some taking one side, some another, according to their politics, while the less valourous dashed out of the building. The police eventually restored order, but not before seven men had been arrested and a score of wounded, including Fristensky, with a broken head and several teeth missing, had been despatched to hospital.

VETERAN BOWLER RETIRED.

After 28 years' unbroken service with the Lancashire League, Mr. Fred Duerr, Ramsbottom's veteran bowler, has retired. One of the best and most popular cricketers the League has produced, Mr. Duerr has taken 1,940 wickets in League cricket, an average of 74 per season. In some seasons his "bag" has exceeded 100 wickets.

THE WOMAN'S CORNER

SNACKS!

[By A CHEF.]

Snacks are a boon and a blessing to many a hostess in these days when informal hospitality is so much more common than the older mode of dinner, tea and super party entertaining.

Picnics, too, as well as cocktail parties demand the production of dainty and palatable snacks.

One sure way of succeeding is the concoction of savoury trifles in jelly.

The making of real aspic jelly is a long and rather costly business, however, but an excellent vegetable aspic is prepared quite quickly and economically, and can be used to envelop and embellish almost every kind of meat, fish and fowl imaginable.

It disguises, enhances and renders more than palatable all manner of bitmains and oddments; left-overs of salmon, lobster, chicken, minced meat, thin-sliced ham, sausages, cutlets and vegetables.

Here is the recipe for the jelly. Cut up into small pieces a carrot or two, a good-sized onion, and put into a stock-pot containing a quart of cold water.

Add twelve peppercorns, two cloves, a bayleaf or two, a blade mace and a tablespoonful of beef extract. Let all come nearly to boiling point, then simmer gently for half an hour.

Dissolve in a cup of cold water 2½ oz. of gelatine and stir into the pot gradually. Add the slightly beaten yolks of two eggs and the juice of two lemons as well as a tablespoonful each of tarragon and ordinary vinegar.

Stir constantly until boiling point is reached, then simmer for five minutes. Put aside on a warm part of the stove for ten minutes, skim and strain.

Have ready whatever number of little aluminium or enamel moulds may be required. Rinse them with cold water and set out on a tray. Into each pour a little jelly and the necessary amount of the chosen meat, fish, rabbit, poultry or diced vegetables already cooked, leaving room for a little more jelly to be poured over the top.

Let them stand overnight in a cool place, or set them on ice if they are needed quickly.

If wanted for picnics, they can be packed in their moulds in the hamper, and turned out when required. If they are to be served at a cocktail or other informal party, turn them out on to dishes.

Top each with a slice of cucumber, gherkin, pickled walnut, cucumber or a slice of hard-boiled egg.

FASHION NOTE.

Scarves are just as important as ever they were for the evening gown, a fashion fact that will please the picturesque woman. Many of the newer models have these becoming accessories in some form or other. They form capes when cut with rounded ends, and hanging from the shoulder at one side, at the back; or even "tails," as the new trains are termed, when the ends are pointed, and they become a fluttering drapery on the skirt.

All tulle or chiffon frocks are such light and airy confections that they require very perfect accessories, all favourite materials, for these, semi-picture frocks, which are sometimes enriched, when in a plain material, with various forms of decoration. To have shoulder straps and a deep hip girdle in pearl and diamond encrusted, and a favouring way which commends itself to dress designers.

SOME OF THE GRANDEST SCENES EVER PRESENTED ON THE SCREEN!

CASANOVA, THE PRINCE OF ADVENTURERS

with

IVAN MOSJUKINE

EUROPE'S SCREEN IDOL AND STAR OF

"MICHAEL STROGOFF"

Unrivalled for gorgeous settings, thrilling sword duels, novel lighting effects and brilliant acting!

SUPERB COLOUR SCENES!

AT THE QUEEN'S TO-DAY TO SATURDAY At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20.

A THRILLING STORY OF THE UNDERWORLD!



with JOHNNY MACK BROWN, DOROTHY DWAN.

AT THE WORLD TO-DAY TO SATURDAY at 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.20.

A SURPRISE COMEDY-DRAMA!

A splendid Continental picture full of romance, comedy, and unusual situations with a surprise ending!

THE BOXER BRIDE

with

XENIA DESNI

and a large supporting cast.

AT THE STAR TO-DAY & TO-MORROW at 5.30 & 9.20. SATURDAY at 2.30, 5.30 & 9.20.

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HONG KONG AMUSEMENTS, LTD.

SHAREHOLDER'S STRONG PROTEST.

"FILMS WHICH ARE AN INSULT TO THE INTELLIGENCE OF THE PUBLIC."

CHAIRMAN OF DIRECTORS SAYS HE IS NO JUDGE OF FILMS.

The 8th annual general meeting of shareholders of the Hong Kong Amusements, Ltd., held yesterday on the stage of the Queen's Theatre, produced a somewhat heated argument between the Chairman of the Board and one of the shareholders.

Mr. C. Mancini, who complained that he could not hear the Chairman clearly, spoke of "certain ridiculous films which are absolutely an insult to one's intelligence." The Chairman of Directors, Mr. James H. Backhouse, replied that if Mr. Mancini thought anything was wrong with the pictures he should complain to the producers, not to the Hong Kong Amusements, adding later "I am no judge of pictures but I am a judge of box office receipts."

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Chairman, Mr. James H. Backhouse, addressed the meeting as follows:—Before proposing the adoption of these accounts, I will give you a few explanations but many will not be necessary considering the result is so satisfactory. You have noticed, however, that our profit for the year after providing for the usual depreciation amounts to \$100,740.18 which is about \$2,000 less than the previous year, which together with the amount brought forward from the previous year amounts to \$161,002.92. The legal reserve of 5 per cent. is being appropriated as usual. We recommend to place \$30,000 to general reserve, i.e., \$10,000 more than previous year. The bonus to staff is practically the same amount as for the previous year, and is to be distributed at the discretion of the managing-director, and I am quite sure you will agree that they have deserved this appreciation of their services.

Dividend of \$2 On Preferred Shares.

It is also proposed to declare a dividend of \$2 per share on preferred ordinary shares which means \$1 per share on deferred ordinary shares, according to the Memorandum of Association, plus a bonus on all shares of 50 cents which really means a return of 25 per cent. on the preferred ordinary shares. This now leaves a balance of \$47,115.91 to be carried forward to the credit of the next account, or roughly \$4,000 less than the previous figure.

Directors' Commission.

Turning now to profit and loss account you will notice an item "Directors' Commission." This was described in this manner by our auditors. I do not think they ought to allow such a description to pass as it gives an impression that your ordinary directors are receiving commission. These commission consist of managing directors' commission allotted to them under the usual terms of their arrangements with the company. Since the end of October we have only had one managing director. This has thrown more work upon the chairman, and your directors, in consideration of this decided that a part of the ordinary commissions paid to managing directors should be paid to the chairman as consideration for the extra work done. The total amount of commissions are practically the same as for the previous year.

Mr. C. Mancini: Mr. Chairman, Will you please speak louder, I cannot hear.

Turning now to the balance sheet, continued the Chairman, you will notice in the various reserves an amount of \$114,556.91. Sundry creditors amount to \$159,536.41, the larger part of which is for films and film rights and these practically all represent accounts for films. The chief item in the assets to bring before your notice is our stock of films and film rights. This amounted to over \$300,000 the previous year whereas by the end of March last we have reduced them to \$200,000, most of which consist of new films and the remainder written down to a very conservative estimate of their value. We were very fortunate last year in securing very good outlets for our films. This year the position is not quite as good except that there is a movement on foot for a film exchange company to be formed in conjunction with other theatres. If this eventuates the financing of films will be taken off our shoulders thus allowing us to use this money for the extensions of more theatres in different cities in China and improvements to our various existing theatres, also enabling us to use this money profitably instead of having it tied up in films as at the present moment.

Sundry debtors are more than last year but since there is a large portion of this has been recovered.

Cash on current account, on fixed deposit and in hand amounted to \$209,248.44 on March 31. This was due to getting in cash for our film stock and so reducing same. Also, because these accounts are made out at the end of our season and although this amount may seem large it is really not so. We have creditors and bills payable amount-

ing to \$159,536.41. We require our fixed deposits in order to open credits with our bankers for films and at this period of the year we have over six months of the summer in front of us when our returns decrease very considerably.

Talking Pictures.

In addition to this your Directors have considered the new and big development of talking pictures. The installation of this apparatus will cost between \$30,000 to \$40,000 and if we are to give way to the film producers the talking films will cost us from four to five times as much as for silent films notwithstanding the fact that silent films have been increasing in cost from 10 per cent. to 20 per cent. each year.

It is because of this and also the fact that our business has grown out of proportion with the original capital investment that we must either build up a yearly reserve to cope with it or come to the shareholders for an increase of capital. The latter is expensive and the present policy of your directors is favoured especially considering competition which is threatened from outside.

These, I think, are all the explanations of the balance sheet you will require.

Mr. Ray's Resignation.

A further matter, however, I must mention and that is Mr. Ray's resignation which took place during the past year. He severed his connection with this company in October last owing to ill-health and I am quite sure the best wishes of both the directors and shareholders go with Mr. Ray in any new enterprise he may take up in more healthy parts of the world. As you know, Mr. Ray was one of the founders of the company, which was started upon a very small scale and he has given all his best to the shareholders.

I now beg to propose the adoption of the report and accounts as presented and after this has been duly seconded I shall be glad to answer, to the best of my ability, any questions shareholders may wish to put.

The Chairman then proposed the adoption of the report and accounts.

SECONDER'S SPEECH.

In rising to second the report and adoption of accounts for the year ending March 31, 1929, Mr. N. M. Currie said:—I would first of all like to take this opportunity of complimenting the directors on the very successful year's working, which enables them to place such a satisfactory statement before their shareholders. In view of the fact that, since the last annual general meeting, the number of troops stationed in Hong Kong has been seriously depleted, it is gratifying to observe that the results for the year just completed so closely resemble those for the previous year and I think that these results can be taken as a criterion of the progress which the Hong Kong Amusements, Ltd., continue to make.

While, in view of the somewhat substantial profit again obtained during last year, we would all have naturally been better pleased with a slightly increased dividend, I think I am voicing the sentiments of the shareholders in stating that the "conservative policy which the directors have decided on is to be thoroughly recommended, and no doubt they have other ideas in mind for which this excess profit will be utilised, and which I feel sure will eventually benefit the existing shareholders at a subsequent date.

I have now much pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report and accounts for the year ending March 31, 1929, as presented.

SHAREHOLDER'S PROTEST.

Mr. C. Mancini said that he had one or two questions to put. He had not been able to hear the Chairman's remarks clearly, and possibly some of his questions might already have been dealt with.

"You have," said Mr. Mancini, "an item in your profit and loss account of \$13,777.12 representing directors' commission. This represents almost 10 per cent. of the working profit, which seems to me decidedly excessive."

Mr. Mancini: Another item I beg to query is cash on current account. Why do you carry the enormous sum of \$141,094 at presumably 2 per cent. per annum, when investments amounting to \$18,500 represent only about 10 per cent. of your reserves?

Mr. Backhouse replied that this amount was only temporarily on the current account. March was the best month of the year.

"Ridiculous Films."

Mr. Mancini: Now, Sir, I venture to remark that whatever ability might have been displayed by yourself and the Board of Directors to bring about profits as shown in the balance sheet, we have to thank the public principally for their generous support; and you must not overlook their forbearance for some of the appalling films you have thought fit to show at times, even at the "Queen's" Theatre. With things all our own way on this Island, and no competition, there is utterly no reason why you should exhibit certain ridiculous films, which many others concur with me in saying are absolutely an insult to one's intelligence. Films of this sort should be scrapped and never shown, even if we have to lose by it. I do not know what process you go through to select your pictures, but if those responsible for this business continue to palm off their rubbish on to us, then I say it is high time that you Gentlemen on the Board took steps to remedy this defect. If you cannot do this effectively, then I should like to draw your attention to the fact that the high prices you charge for admission, warrant funds being set aside to scrap idiotic and old films.

Economy In All Directions.

When this Company was under its former management, some expensive films used to be shown, and the public supported us to the extent of paying increased prices for admission, with the result that a packed house was invariably the order of the day. But, Sir, your aim now seems to be one of economy in every direction. Perhaps this is due to the fact that the majority of the shares are in the hands of the Directors, and therefore the greater the economy, the greater your own profit, under the conditions which you Gentlemen on the Board are now operating as holders of the greater number of shares.

Mr. J. S. Gubbay (Board of Directors): You are wrong in that remark that most of the shares are in the hands of the directors.

Mr. Mancini: Is that so? If you have so much money to throw about, I respectfully suggest an improvement in the quality of some of your orchestras, and better pictures all round. If you are prepared to pay the price, there should be no reason why you cannot accomplish this end.

What is a Poor Film?

The Chairman: How are you going to judge a picture whether it is good or bad?

Mr. Mancini: I go by those who regularly patronise your show and their remarks. I have seen many people leave the theatre in disgust during the showing of some of the films.

The Chairman: If you think there is anything wrong with the pictures you must complain to the producers, not to the Hong Kong Amusements. Why do people continue to patronise us if the pictures are as bad as you say? If we please 80 per cent. of our patrons we are satisfied.

Mr. Mancini: You must admit that some of your pictures are an insult to one's intelligence.

The Chairman: I am no judge of pictures, but I am a judge of box office receipts.

Mr. Mancini said that the reason why the box office receipts were good was because there was no competition. He had heard that a new cinema would be built on the present site of the Yee Sang Fat store, and it might prove to be a strong competition if the Hong Kong Amusements, Ltd., did not have better pictures.

The Chairman: If anybody can open a theatre in Hong Kong you cannot claim that we have the monopoly. If a new company can give better films we shall certainly have to face competition. I am afraid we can do nothing better for you than we are doing.

Mr. Mancini said that he had sounded a note of warning and would leave it at that.

The report and accounts were adopted on the proposal of the Chairman seconded by Mr. N. M. Currie.

In putting the motion to the vote, the Chairman remarked that the Directors held the same number of shares as they held previously, and that the Company was not under a new management.

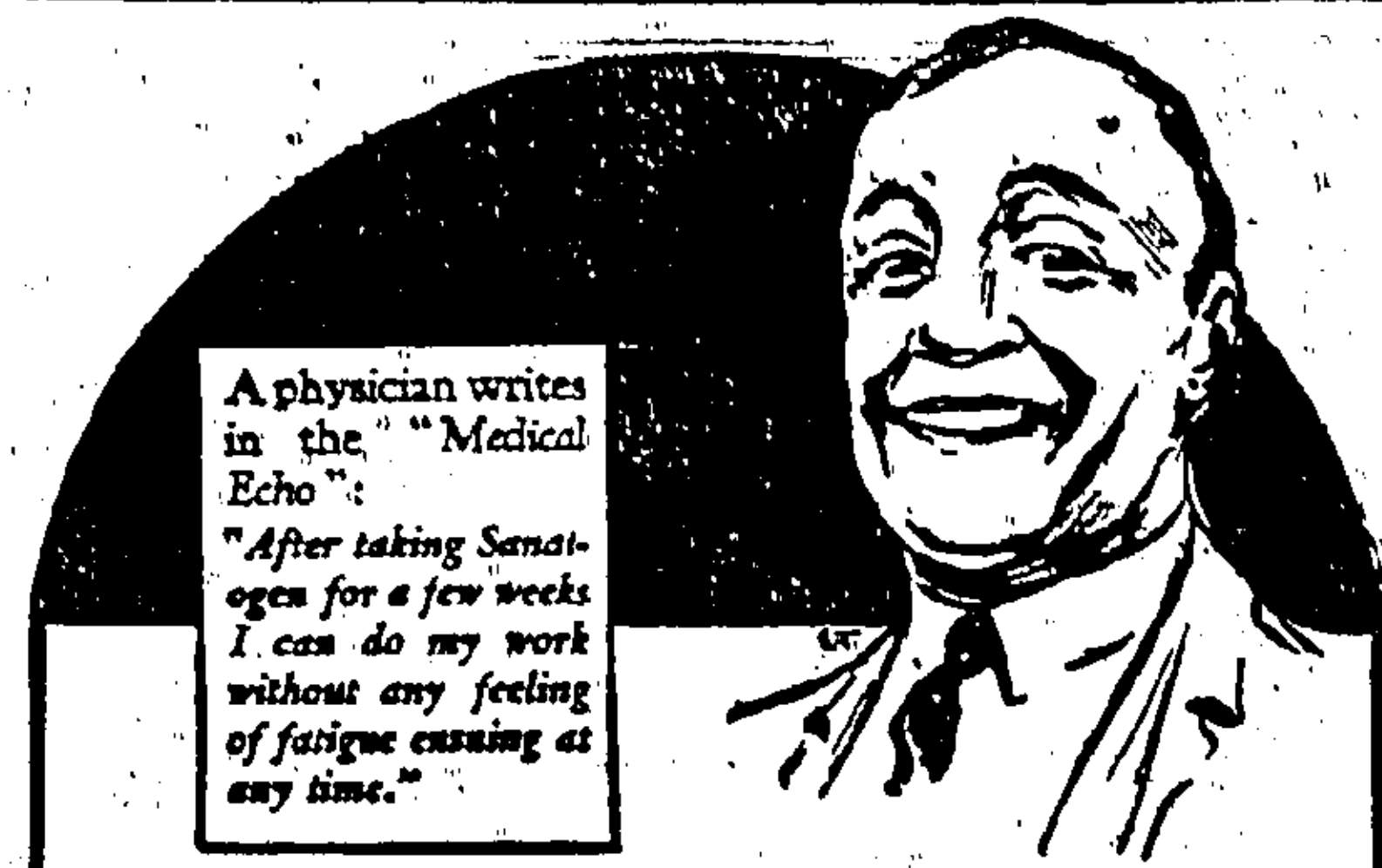
Other Business.

On the proposal of Mr. Gubbay and seconded by Mr. Li Yu Cheung, Messrs. J. M. Noronha and Lo Shun Wan were re-elected directors.

Proposed by Mr. Mancini and seconded by Mr. J. E. Noronha, jun., Messrs. Linstead & Davis were re-elected auditors of the Company at a yearly remuneration of \$500.

Those Present.

Mr. James H. Backhouse (Chairman), Messrs. Lo Kan, J. Noronha, Ma Tsui Chiu, Lo Shun Wan, J. S. Gubbay and Lee Yu Cheung (Board of Directors). Also the following shareholders: Messrs. C. Mancini, N. M. Currie, Ho Ki C. M. Henley, J. E. Noronha, Jr., and Charles Rossetlet (Secretary).



A physician writes in the "Medical Echo":
"After taking Sanatogen for a few weeks I can do my work without any feeling of fatigue ensuing at any time."

Hullo! how are you?

Mr. Cosmo Hamilton, the well-known novelist and dramatist, writes:

"Sanatogen gives me the energy to do twice as much work, twice as well. It is to the brain and nerves what petrol is to the engine."

"Great, feeling fine! Things really might be better—but life is not so bad after all."

"You have changed! The other day you told me a different story."

"Oh that! Yes! I didn't feel so well a few weeks ago. I felt pretty bad—nervous, no appetite and so on. But Sanatogen made a wonderful difference. In a few weeks' time all the old energy came back. It's a glorious thing to be thoroughly healthy, in fact, it makes you feel young again."

Sanatogen infuses into the cells of blood and nerves exactly those elements—phosphorus and albumin—from which bodily health and nerve strength are derived.

In the Medical Echo of Jan. 1926, a physician describes how he tested Sanatogen on 5 medical students:

"In a fortnight their physical and mental energy increased by an average of 25%. Some of their comments on Sanatogen were amusing, such as: 'A real fog-killer—no brain-jogger—and a real grey-matter tonic.'"

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The True Tonic-Food

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Obtainable at all chemists and stores.

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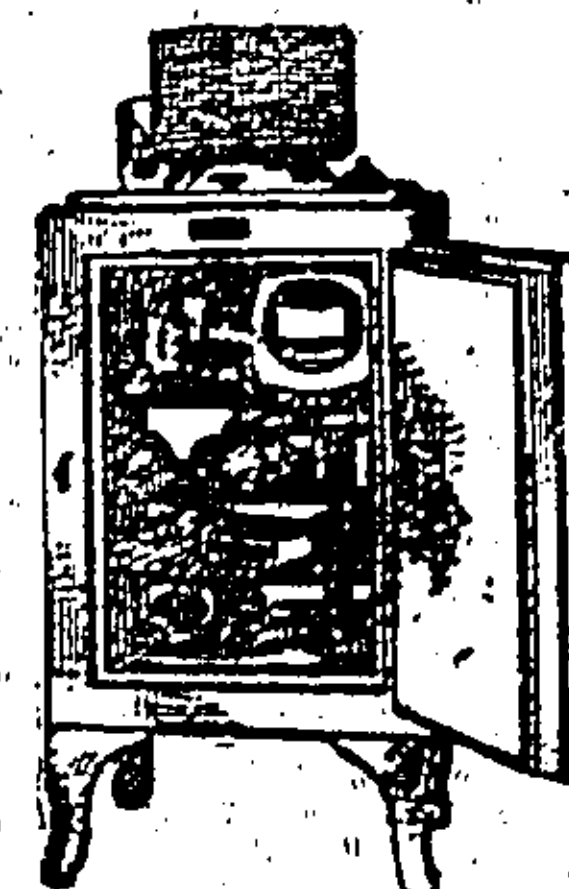
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PATRIOTS.

SOVIET AGAIN DENOUNCED.

BANNERS AND SPEECHES!

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, July 24.

Canton grows more and more bitter against Soviet Russia, and this morning some 60,000 people of all walks of life assembled to demonstrate both their patriotic favour and their hatred of Moscow and all its ways. The big Eastern Parade Ground was packed and looked as if it could not have held another soul. Banners with anti-Soviet sentiments floated above their bearers and nearly every other person seemed to be carrying some such emblem. There were small hand-flags and great strips of cloth stretched between poles each carried by two or three men. From an aeroplane it would have looked like a vast laundry drying ground. There were two platforms, one a small one from which the police directed the crowd and another, much larger, from which the speeches were made and the resolutions propounded. A large number of loud speakers conveyed what was being said to the furthest corner of the ground.

The writer, who was on the larger platform, could not help calling to mind a similar demonstration four years ago, organised by Michael Borodin, when he was at the height of his power, and when only the wisest leaders saw that he was making China dance to Russia's tune.

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL
MOMENT.

The principal speaker, General Chen Ming Shu, bitterly denounced the action of the Soviet Government in Manchuria, branding it as a flagrant violation of the Sino-Russian Agreement of 1924. The General declared that the Soviet had broken the peace of the world by their insidious intrigues and war-like preparations against China in Manchuria. Soviet agents were trying to sow the seeds of Communism in China, against the policy and wish of the Central Government. "They tried to replace the Saa Min Chu I of Dr. Sun by Sovietism in China and have been constantly instigating class warfare. We have a right to put an end, within our soil, to anything which we considered detrimental to our national existence. The preaching of Communism, or Sovietism, is a thing which we cannot tolerate. For these and other reasons the Government had to take over the control of the Chinese Eastern Railway."

"The psychological moment has come, and the crucial test as to whether China can exist as a free and independent nation. We are facing a problem of life or death, and I urge with all my power that the whole Chinese people stand behind the Government, giving it undivided support."

General Chen Tsai Tong denounced the Soviet Government in equally bitter terms. He said that prior to the "Purge-the-Party Movement," the Soviet Russians were looked upon with favour. But after they had shown that their mission was to stir up class warfare to kill and to destroy property, they were looked upon with horror and repugnance. "The Soviet Russians are the most barbarous race of people in the world," he said. "They are in a state of isolation as far as international politics is concerned."

PAMPHLETS AND HAND-
BILLS.

After the speeches a parade took place through the principal streets. It was headed by picked cavalry and representatives of the Publicity Department. Then came soldiers, workers, merchants, students, and people of other walks of life. Thousands of handbills and pamphlets were distributed by the demonstrators.

(Continued on next column.)

WATER STORAGE.

GAIN OF ANOTHER 52
MILLION GALLONS.

Reservoirs in the Island gained a further 52 million gallons of water during the 24 hours ending at 7 a.m. yesterday, bringing the total storage to 682 millions. The 700 million anticipated was not reached, which would have brought the figure closer to the position at same date after the 1922 drought, but more water is still flowing in.

The rainfall at the reservoirs for the period under discussion varied from one to one and a half inches, and Pokfulam reservoir rose a further 3 feet 10 inches, which makes the surface only 7 feet below over-flow.

Kowloon gained 13 million gallons during the period and the total storage yesterday morning was 338 million gallons. The rainfall was slightly less than on the Island, about an inch, but the gain in storage is rapid.

Asked about the record increase for a day Mr. Purves said that as far as he knew the 678 million gallons collected during the great storm of July, 1926, had never been exceeded. There were on that occasion 20 inches of rain in eight hours—four inches falling between 4 a.m. and 5 a.m.

MACAO'S WATER SUPPLY.

NEW WORKS TO SUPERSEDE
WELLS.

MACAO, July 22.

According to advices from the concessionary for the collection and distribution of water for the public of Macao, engineers engaged by the company should have arrived some time ago, but are evidently delayed.

The company which is in process of formation at Honolulu with co-operation from the United States, is being headed by a Mr. Santos of Honolulu, to whom the concession was granted by the Macao Municipal Council, to supply water at a rate not exceeding 12 cents per cubic metre (about 240 gallons). The works must be finished within three years of the signing of the contract and the authorities undertake to close down all wells when the company has satisfied them that it is able to furnish a sufficient and uninterrupted supply.

To secure water in sufficient quantity the company proposes to bore to a sufficient depth until sufficient water is available, though it is reported that failing this source the company may make use of river water from the upper reaches of the Inner Harbour and by chlorination and other processes secure water in ample quantity.

Macao's supplies at the present time are sufficient, wells being the main sources. Of late the authorities have opened up more public wells, and have taken steps to secure old wells from pollution by lining them with reinforced concrete and sinking the wells to greater depths. An enterprising Chinese concern has sunk a number of pits in a little depression of the land between Guia Hill and Mongha Hill and has struck a big supply of very good water which is in great demand among the Chinese residents of the Colony. Meanwhile much interest is centred in the progress of the company, and recent reports from Honolulu are encouraging.

tors as they marched through the streets. All the time ten aeroplanes from the Aviation Department were encircling the city, dropping handbills to the people below.

Some of the slogans shouted by the demonstrators were as follows: "Let the people throughout the length and breadth of the nation mobilize for action"; "Support the Central Government and its foreign policy"; "Urge the Central Government to declare war on Soviet Russia"; "Down with the Red Russian Imperialism"; "Annihilate the Chinese Communist Party"; "Recover our lost territory."

A similar anti-Soviet demonstration is taking place in Fatsan. General Chen Tsai Tong has sent a telegram to the Central Government signed by all the senior military officers of Kwangtung urging war on Soviet Russia at once. Among other things, the message states that "all the men in uniform in Kwangtung are now ready to receive the call and sacrifice their lives, if necessary."

ROUND THE COURTS.

"FIERCE TIGERS" FINED.

Five Dairy Farm coolies and two other men were charged before Mr. T. M. Hazlerigg yesterday with disorderly conduct and creating a disturbance at Glenealy on Tuesday night.

The seven defendants were arrested by the Police while engaged in a fight between Dairy Farm coolies and a party known as the Fierce Tiger Gang.

The Dairy Farm coolies were fined \$23 each and bound over by the Magistrate. One of them, against whom there was no evidence, was discharged.

The two remaining defendants were young men, one of whom was fined \$10 or fourteen days in default. The second was fined \$22 or a month. Addressing this defendant his Worship said: "It seems that you have embarked on a course of conduct which may land you in serious trouble and may bring you to this Court on a more serious charge. I advise you to amend your conduct."

FORMER DETECTIVE
CHARGED.

A remand until this morning was granted by Major C. Willson in a case in which a Chinese was charged with possession of nine taels of contraband opium. It was stated that the defendant had employed two small girls to act as carriers and that a short remand was necessary in order to locate the girls.

The defendant was described as a former detective in the Hong Kong Police Force.

LIME NOT CEMENT.

The danger of using lime mortar instead of cement mortar was emphasised by Mr. F. C. Neville at the Kowloon Magistracy, when the owner of a "soy factory which is being built in Nathan Road, was charged before Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith, with condoning material diverging from the plans.

The building, said Mr. Neville, would probably have collapsed in the first typhoon.

The defendant was fined \$15 and the magistrate ordered that the defective parts of the building should be reconstructed to the satisfaction of the P.W.D.

ST. RAPHAEL'S HOSPITAL,
MACAO.PIONEER OF WESTERN
MEDICINE IN CHINA.

Through the courtesy of the agents at Macao of the Hong Kong Amusements, Ltd., special performances were given on Tuesday, in aid of the St. Raphael's Hospital at Macao.

The institution is badly in need of funds for the extension of out-patients. As many as 40,000 patients are treated yearly, and many sufferers come from places many miles in the interior of China.

St. Raphael's Hospital was built in the 18th century and is thus the oldest hospital in the Far East, and its work of honourable service has continued uninterruptedly ever since.

Here it was that the Chinese first became acquainted with vaccination and western surgery. The idea of establishing this hospital was conceived by the first Portuguese Bishop to China, D. Belchior Carneiro, first Bishop of Macao, who also instituted the Brotherhood of the Holy House of Mercy who have maintained the hospital for almost four hundred years, and have extended their work in many other directions.

During recent years many extensions have been made in the hospital, and among those at present being carried out are a new maternity ward, the setting up of X-ray apparatus, and the extension of the clinic for which funds are now being raised.

ROULETTE IN
SHANGHAI.WHERE THE BEST PEOPLE
GO.AMUSING PASSAGES IN
"WHEEL" CASE.

There was some amusing evidence and a sharp passages between counsel during the hearing of the roulette case in Shanghai which has roused so much interest in all parts of the Settlement.

The case was one in which Carlos Garcia and G. F. del Valle were charged before Judge John C. Wu at the Provisional Court with maintaining a place for public gambling at 151C, Bubbling Well Road, popularly known as "The Wheel" and with making gambling a profession.

Dr. O. Fischer represented Garcia and Mr. E. T. Bryan, the police. Garcia was further charged with threatening a public officer while in the performance of his duties. In addition to Dr. Fischer, he was represented by Mr. C. P. Holcomb.

The first witness called was Mr. Victor Gensburger who said that he was a stock-broker.

All the Best People.

Questioned about his knowledge of 151C, Bubbling Well Road, he said he had gone there very often in the past several months. "I met lots of brokers there and it was a general meeting place. I did a lot of business there and gambled very little. Garcia was usually there but not always."

Witness continued that "even Judges and diplomats went there" and the Court hastily asked if Chinese Judges frequented the place to which the witness replied No. Not Chinese but the best people went there.

Dr. Fischer: Yes, judges and members of several consular staffs and admirals and commanders, all the best people.

Mr. Bryan: That's a rather dangerous statement, I might ask Dr. Fischer to prove it.

Dr. Fischer: By all means please do. I'll give you plenty of names of the people in Shanghai. And they didn't all go to play roulette. Charles R. Shaw, British, was then called and said that he had considerable dealings with Garcia since 1916 "and I found him scrupulously exact, in every sense of the word."

Asked if he had ever gone to "the wheel" witness said that he preferred not to answer.

Mr. Bryan: Well, I want to know if you have ever been to "the wheel," though you don't have to answer if you don't want to.

Witness: Mr. Bryan, I have come here voluntarily to testify as to my business dealings with Mr. Garcia, his other affairs do not concern me and my private affairs have no relation to this matter.

Garcia was then called to the witness box and asked further about his entertaining. He said that he entertained a great deal and that he used a lot of food and liquors. "Then I had a habit of sending packages of things to people going away, usually naval people, champagne and things to use on the boat. When Major Holcomb went to the States I sent him a lot of wet goods."

Judge Wu (to Mr. Holcomb): Then you are not a prohibitionist? Mr. Holcomb: Not all the time. Only when I am in America. The second accused, del Valle, was called and admitted his signature on the lease to the property. He had not gambled personally, the guests gambled with the manager of each table.

Very Select!

Judge Wu: Who appointed these managers? Del Valle: I did, each day. I have not been long in the roulette business, but I am told that each time the wheel spins there is a profit that goes to the wheel. I cannot explain more fully but I am told that it is a game of chance.

Judge Wu: You say everyone had to come on a card, how did Major Hood get in?

Del Valle: Oh, he came in on an army card. But we did not allow drunks, people not decently dressed and Chinese.

Judge Wu: Oh, you didn't allow Chinese, didn't you? No more questions.

Mr. Bryan: I don't want to question him. I don't think I need to. The Court can see what is going on.

Personalities!

Supt. Fairbairn was called and said that he was present at 10A, Hong Kong Road, when the place was searched and he had found spoons and forks bearing the same engraving as that found on similar cutlery at 151C Bubbling Well Road. He had also found 31 tablecloths of oilcloth some marked for gambling and others plain. He had found a large carpet with a tag bearing the name "C. Garcia."

Dr. Fischer: How brave! Why didn't you bring the carpet here with Garcia's name? That's the only thing you left out.

Witness: Dr. Fischer, you've seen that carpet. Could you lift it? It would take ten men.

Dr. Fischer: I'm not a carpet lifter.

KUOMINTANG AND
FOREIGNERS.DR. WANG AND SPECIAL
RIGHTS."DETERMINED TO SECURE
ABOLITION."

[United Press.]

Peking, July 19.—The Chinese Government is firmly determined to obtain the abolition of all special rights held by foreign residents in this country at an early date. Dr. C. T. Wang, Foreign Minister of the Government at Nanking, declared in an interview with correspondents here.

This question is the most important facing the National Government to-day, Dr. Wang asserted, and the Government will push the point with the same firmness and determination with which it treated the question of tariff autonomy. The Foreign Minister expressed confidence of equal success within a reasonably short time.

Treaty With Japan.

In the forthcoming treaty negotiations with Japan, Dr. Wang indicated that the inclusion of a clause providing for definite abolition of extraterritorial rights would be demanded by the Chinese Government. Such clauses have been included in recent treaties with Belgium, Italy and Norway. Dr. Wang pointed out, and Japan will not be permitted any better concessions.

The Foreign Minister expressed reliance upon the goodwill of the United States and Great Britain in the Chinese campaign for abolition of all special rights for foreigners. These two countries, he declared, have persistently expressed a desire for helping China to regain her proper place among the nations of the world, and he therefore believes they will be willing to negotiate new treaties before the present ones expire.

Dr. Wang explained that the Government at Nanking is withdrawing the Commissioners for Foreign Affairs in all parts of China at the beginning of next year, as one step in the campaign for abolition of special rights. Foreigners will thereafter be compelled to take up all matters concerning themselves with the Central Government directly, he said, and this will lead gradually to a more centralized authority.

Within a Few Weeks.

The Foreign Minister told Chinese newspapermen that he intends to act within a few weeks to change the status of the Legation Quarter in Peking, this correspondent was informed by one of the Chinese newspapermen who said he was present. The statement was given for the information of the Chinese journalists, and not for publication in the Chinese press.

A strong campaign for alteration in the status of the Legation Quarter, which is a foreign-administered city in the centre of China's former capital, has been pushed recently by a Chinese newspaper here understood to be subsidized by the Kuomintang.

Dr. Wang also discussed relations between China and Soviet Russia, declaring that so long as the Soviets persisted in Communist agitation on Chinese soil, relations could not be resumed, but that if Moscow would promise not to carry on propaganda, it would be possible to resume diplomatic relations.

MR. P. SANDS.

FAREWELL SOCIAL AT
ST. ANDREW'S.

A farewell social was held at the St. Andrew's Church Hall last night in honour of Mr. P. Sands of the European Y.M.C.A., Kowloon, who will be shortly proceeding home on leave. Musical items, songs and games formed the programme and refreshments were provided during the interval.

Mr. Sands was the recipient of two handsome gifts—a silver rose bowl from the Church Congregation and a fountain pen and pencil set from the St. Andrew's Young Men's Club. Mr. J. H. Hunt in a few words wished the departing gentleman bon voyage and a happy time in the Old Country.

A sharp exchange occurred between Dr. Fischer and the witness until Supt. Fairbairn remarked, "Dr. Fischer, don't address any personal remarks to me. Remember I'm on duty."

Garcia was called and Dr. Fischer handed in the share account of Garcia at the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank for the last 14 years.

Mr. Bryan: Yes, where is the roulette account. In your office?

Dr. Fischer: Mr. Bryan, I'm surprised at you. That's all you can do, sling mud. That's your true nature.

Judge Wu: Before, I congratulated you on not behaving like old housewives. Now I withdraw it.

Dr. Fischer: Well, he started it. Mr. Bryan: No, I didn't. You're picking on me.

Dr. Fischer: Yes, and you're picking on Dr. Fischer.

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10, Ice House Street.

COLLAR
SPECIALISTS!

The assortment in Semi-Stiff Collars for Day Wear comprises "Van Heusen," "Faulat" and "Erinex" makes in many shapes.

Collars that are "Right" from the point of View of Style, Quality and Price. There is no more to be said, except that from our long experience we know the essentials of Good Collars and see they possess those qualities.

"ERINEX" COLLARS ... 80 CENTS EACH
"VAN HEUSEN" ... 80 CENTS EACH
"FAULAT" LINEN ... \$1.00 EACH
"CLEMAX" TAB ... 75 CENTS EACH

SOFT YET STIFF "Flexabell" STIFF YET SOFT
The Champion Lightweight Stiff Collars.

POWELL'S Stiff Collars—for Day and Evening Wear—are well known for their hard wearing propensities. Stocked in Sizes from 13½" to 19½".

Price: \$5.50 PER DOZEN.

All Shapes stocked in Quarter Sizes.

If you have a favourite Soft Collar we can make them for you at competitive Prices.

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WILLIAM TELL OVERTURE.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 29th DAY of JULY, 1929, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Wong Nei Chung, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty's King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Content in Acres	Approx. Rental	Upset Price
1	Inland Lot No. 2312, West of Island Lot No. 2351, Not Chung.	As per sale plan.	About 11,680	66	25,320

[8151]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 29th DAY of JULY, 1929, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Wanchai Gap, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty's King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Content in Acres	Approx. Rental	Upset Price
2	Rural Building Lot No. 323, Wanchai Gap.	As per sale plan.	About 14,000	80	1,680

[8153]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 29th DAY of JULY, 1929, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Shamshuipo, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty's King, for one further term of 24 years less three days.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Content in Acres	Approx. Rental	Upset Price
3	New Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1202, Adjoining New Kowloon Lot No. 1214, Cheung Shui Wan Road, Shamshuipo.	As per sale plan.	About 2,800	16	3,400

[8154]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 29th DAY of JULY, 1929, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND near Prince Edward Road, Kowloon Tong, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty's King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Content in Acres	Approx. Rental	Upset Price
4	Three Inland Lots Nos. 2323, 2324, 2325, Near Prince Edward Road, Kowloon Tong.	As per sale plan.	About 15,000	104	7,500

[8152]

PHYSIKURATE
IN NOCTE CURANS.FOR ALL
URIC ACID

COMPLAINTS.

RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, NEURITIS, GOUT, &c.

All these are caused by excess of uric acid.

PHYSIKURATE

will absolutely neutralise this excess, and free you from pains in the muscles, joints and nerves, morning dullness and headache, nightly twitching of limbs, &c.

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It Cures While You Sleep.

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COKE.

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[8155]

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ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONG KONG WEEKLY PRESS, July to December, 1928.

With Index, Price—\$7.50.

On Sale at the Hong Kong Daily Press Office.

WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 5 p.m., stated:—

Pressure is highest over Japan. It is relatively low in a trough extending from Tongking to the Pacific to the east of N. Luzon. Local forecast:—S.E. or variable winds, moderate, cloudy, occasional rain.

Manila, July 23, 6.30 p.m.—Typhoon in about 130deg. Long. E. and 18deg. Lat. N., moving W.

Editorial and Business Offices: 11, Ice House Street. Tel. Central 12.

Night Editor (Wanchai Office): Tel. Central 4511.

London Office: 21, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, JULY 25, 1929.

THE RUSSO-CHINESE WRANGLE.

Nothing really serious has happened so far as a result of the Russo-Chinese rupture, and we hope and believe nothing more serious will happen. In commenting last week upon China's action in suddenly seizing the Chinese Eastern Railway we expressed the view that this coup was inspired more by a dramatic desire to "scorn the foreign yoke" than to effect the destruction of Communist "cells" in Chinese territory. It is interesting to note that opinions expressed in Europe and the United States go to confirm that view of the situation. The *Manchester Guardian* considers that Nanking, in effect, has warned the Powers that China recognises no agreement which is not supported by force. The *Daily Telegraph*—a journal strongly antagonistic to Russia and Communism—accuses Dr. Wang of hastily shifting his ground on "realising the unfavourable effect produced by China's original declaration." The London paper says the Foreign Minister's later statement, disclaiming nullification of Russian interests in the Chinese Eastern Railway, has all the appearance of a case of "second thoughts are best." It is most difficult to reconcile Dr. Wang's assurances of respect for foreign enterprises in China with earlier declarations on the subject. Had the second statement been made originally, the Nanking Government would have been spared the bitter criticisms passed by those most friendly towards it.

In spite of hysterical jingoistic demonstrations in Canton and Moscow—among other places—latest cables indicate that both China and Russia really desire a peaceful settlement of their differences, and there is every reason to hope that such an adjustment of the dispute will be achieved. It is significant that for once there is very general support for the Russian point of view. The reason is not that the Soviet Government has become more popular, but that the present grievance of Russia may at any moment be the grievance of another Power. In other words, there is a feeling that if China can be high-handed in her dealings with Russia, she may be disposed to act similarly towards other Powers with vested interests in Chinese territory. Adversity makes strange bedfellows, and the Soviet Government finds moral sympathy coming from unexpected quarters. Especially in Japan is there great anxiety over the specific problems arising out of the Chinese Eastern Railway dispute. The Japanese feel that if China is to be permitted to tear up a Russian railway agreement, there is nothing to stand in the way of tearing up a Japanese railway agreement.

The South Manchuria Railway, joining at Changchun with the southern branch of the Chinese Eastern Railway, constitutes one of Japan's greatest assets. No one with a knowledge of Japan and things Japanese has the slightest illusion as to Japan's willingness to let go of the South Manchuria Railway and all that it stands for. It is true that Japan has given up Manchuria as a field for colonisation, but as a field for exploitation, under Japanese administration—the word "exploitation" being used in a perfectly non-partisan and practical sense—Manchuria is of growing importance to Japan. China has hitherto depended upon Japan for support against any Soviet use of force in Manchuria. China has correspondingly depended upon virtually all the other Powers to balance one another, and to prevent any drastic measure. So far as genuine aggression is concerned, this thesis has been sound, and apparently remains sound. But the question now is whether China's attitude and actions have not convinced Japan in particular, and the other interested Powers in general, that Russia would be justified in resorting to force to restore the *status quo* in North Manchuria—that is, to uphold the 1924 Chinese Eastern Railway Agreement. Any overstepping of the Agreement by Soviet Russia would be fatal, but many feel that destruction of the Agreement by a deliberate act of China would be no less disturbing to world polity.

Five years of effort on the part of China and Soviet Russia to work as partners in operating the Chinese Eastern Railway have resulted in frequent difficulties, but that is no justification for either party deliberately tearing up their compact. Strictly speaking, two treaties are involved, but they may be considered as one since they were virtually identical. The first was negotiated in May, 1924, at Peking between Dr. C. T. Wang and KARAKHAN. The Chinese Government and the Government of the U.S.S.R. accorded mutual recognition and provided for a variety of other matters such as boundaries, tariffs, and other subjects with particular attention paid to the Chinese Eastern Railway. As at that time CHANG TSO LIN was running an independent administration in Manchuria, it was found necessary to conclude another Agreement at Mukden in September, 1924, between Russia and "the Autonomous Government of the Three Eastern Provinces of the Republic of China." Both Agreements recognised the principle that "the Chinese Eastern Railway is a purely commercial enterprise," and an elaborate programme for joint administration was laid down, with provision for Chinese authorities to administer judicial affairs, civil and military administration, and so on. It was also provided that China might effect redemption of the railway, or that in any case the 99-year period of the contract of 1896 would be reduced to 60 years, "upon the expiration of which the line with all its appurtenances will pass free of charge to the Chinese Government. The question of further reducing the aforementioned period of 60 years may be taken up for consideration with the approval of the two Contracting Parties."

Particular interest naturally centres around the propaganda clause, consisting of two paragraphs:—"The two Contracting Parties mutually pledge themselves not to permit, within their respective territories, the existence and/or activities of any organisations or groups whose aim is to struggle by acts of violence against the Governments of either Contracting Party." Both sides have found cause for complaint under this head—the Chinese because of alleged "Communist activities," the Russians because of "White Russians" attached to the Tsarist cause. The other paragraph reads:—"The two Contracting Parties further pledge themselves not to engage, in propaganda directed against the political and social system of either Contracting Party." China has been the chief complainant here, and raids on Russian officials and semi-official buildings, have been the result. The U.S.S.R. has protested its good faith, and asserts that there has been fabrication of documents alleged to have been discovered in such raids.

On the matter of personnel there has been almost continual friction. The Chinese have asserted that their rights were not being respected, and that the Russians were operating rough-shod. The Russians have insisted that Chinese rights have been fully respected, and that the Government has been extremely patient under stress of dire provocation. Any wholesale expulsion of Soviet railway personnel can be justified by China only upon the grounds of the undesirability of such people as individuals. It is not even necessary to invoke the propaganda clause of the Agreements, for China can expel any "undesirable aliens" not protected by extra-territoriality. On the other hand, to expel them simply because they are Soviet citizens would clearly be a violation of the Agreement, and to replace them by "White" Russians or by Chinese would be a still graver violation. However, it seems now that wiser and cooler counsel will prevail at Nanking, and Russo-Chinese differences are discussed and settled in accordance with the pacific spirit of the times. Meanwhile, ingenious inventors of warlike slogans would be better employed in educating their fellows instead of inciting them. Silly talk about "annihilating" and "exterminating" people holding an opposite opinion does not help a just cause, but can do more mischief in a day than can be made good in a year.

News and Views.

The Secretary of the Royal Hong Kong Golf Club informs us that play for Adamson Cup on July 5 and 16 was cancelled owing to insubstantial entries.

A dog belonging to Mrs. Stevenson living at 65 Mount Parish has been sent to Kennedy Town for observation. The animal attacked and bit Miss Wymel (14) who lives at 61 Mount Parish. The latter has been treated at the Government Civil Hospital.

The Rev. W. W. Rogers, M.A., Vicar of St. Andrews, Kowloon, who is now on furlough in England is expected back in December. He has secured the services of the Rev. E. A. Armstrong, M.A., as Assistant Chaplain and Mr. Armstrong is expected here in September.

Supplementary expenditure totaling \$5,735 will be submitted for the approval of the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council at today's meeting. The items all concern the police force and are as follows: Disinfectants, \$400; 25 rewards, \$800; purchase of arms (rifles) and transport costs of same, \$4,535.

According to a report made by Professor L. T. Reid, of No. 3 University Path, jewellery to the value of \$335 and \$30 in cash was stolen from his house in the early hours of Tuesday morning. The thief is supposed to have gained entry to the house through a window opening out on the verandah, which had been left open.

Directors of the U.S. Steel Corporation have passed a resolution calling for redemption, on November 1, of the entire outstanding issue of 10 to 60-year five per cent. bonds of 1963 at 110, plus accrued interest. The total of this issue outstanding amounts to \$123,372,000, and when it is redeemed the corporation will be free from bonded debt.

Chinese reports declare that during August Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister to China, will travel from Peking to Nanking to conclude an agreement regarding the retrocession to China of Weihaiwei, as well as the disposition of the returned British Boxer Indemnity Fund. The Chinese are hopeful that once these matters are disposed of, Britain may look with favour upon the opening of negotiations for abolition of British Consular jurisdiction in China and the conclusion of a new Sino-British treaty.

Mr. Shinobu Agata has been appointed Governor of Japanese Saghalien succeeding Mr. Koji Kita. The southern half of Saghalien is owned by Japan and the Northern half by Russia. Japanese always refer to the island as Karafuto. The Japanese section, with the Kurilo Islands, form the farthest north possessions of the Japanese Empire.

A good soothsayer for others but not for himself, Pao Chien Yang, a 60-year-old blind fortune-teller, in Shanghai, did not anticipate that two supposed "customers" would suddenly hold up his wife and himself and remove all their jewelry and other valuables. Pao had informed the two men that their approaching venture would prove unlucky for them. One found Pao knew what he was talking about. Police seized one of the robbers, but the other got away. He had the loot.

Despite previous well-informed reports in Japan that the new Minseito Cabinet would retain Mr. K. Yoshizawa as Japanese Minister to China, it now is reported he may be withdrawn from the post; to be succeeded by Mr. S. Saburi, former Counsellor of the Japanese Embassy in London. According to one report, Mr. Yoshizawa may be made Ambassador in Moscow succeeding Mr. Tokichi Tanaka. Mr. Saburi has a long and distinguished career in the Foreign Office, and is considered one of the most brilliant of the younger Japanese diplomats. He is now on an inspection trip in Kamchatka.

ADVICE FOR INVESTORS.

READERS are reminded that inquiries relating to the share market are answered on page 9 every Tuesday by "Kufan." Letters should be sent to this office, and must be accompanied by writer's name and address, not for publication. Letters should be addressed to "Kufan," care of the Editor.

Chinese in Foreign Clubs.

The "Young Marshal" from Manchuria, Chang Hsueh Liang, has broken down the precedent which has prevailed in the Peking Club since its organization that no Chinese should be admitted. The names of Marshal Chang and his interpreter, T. C. Li, were unostentatiously entered on the Club's books as visiting members, two English members of the Club proposing and seconding them. These are the first two Chinese names which have appeared in the Club rolls. While the bye-laws make no mention of Chinese, it has been an unwritten law that Chinese should not be proposed for membership, and during all the years the city was the capital of China, the rule was observed. It is not yet clear whether the broken precedent in the Peking Club will result in the admission of Chinese members. The subject has been a matter of controversy among members for some time.

"Jumble of Words" Contracts.

Lord Atkin, in the course of a judgment in the House of Lords recently, commented on the language used in business transactions and documents. "It is a popular belief, especially prevalent among lawyers," he said, "that the efficient business man requires that obligations incurred in business should be expressed in writing in simple, intelligible, and unambiguous language. It is a belief encouraged by the sayings of business men themselves. But in practice nothing appears to be further from the truth. Business men habitually adventure large sums of money on contracts which, for the purpose of defining legal obligations, are a mere jumble of words. They trust to luck or the good faith of the opposite party, with the comfortable assurance that any adverse result of litigation may be attributed to the hair-splitting of lawyers and the uncertainty of the law. Some day the ideal business man will appear, on whose advent the legal advisers of many contracting parties, including in particular shipowners and underwriters, will get busy."

Strongheart, the first cinema dog actor, died recently at the age of thirteen, in the home of his owner, Miss Jane Murfin, of Los Angeles. He had been ill recently following an operation this spring from which he had not recovered. He was trained as a Berlin police dog, and saw war service with the German Red Cross. Miss Murfin, a scenario writer brought him to Hollywood after the war because of his great intelligence and strength. He first appeared in "The Silent Call," which proved such a success that a number of other dogs were given places in stardom by Hollywood managers. Strongheart, however, continued to hold the premier position. His other pictures included "The Love Master," "White Fang," "North Star," and "Brawn of the North." He was a most affectionate dog, and was greatly attached to his friends, especially to Miss Murfin.

"Co-optimists" Once Again.

The Co-Optimists, the popular English company of entertainers formed soon after the war on a co-operative basis, have been re-united. When ten actors and actresses who were out of work banded together eight years ago they raised a capital of \$900, and when they disbanded in 1927 they had turned over \$200,000. The new Co-Optimists include most of the original people—Mr. Archie de Bear and Mr. Clifford Whitley (directors), Mr. Davy Burnaby, Miss Elsa Macfarlane (Mrs. Whitley), Miss Phyllis Monkman, Mr. Melville Gideon, Miss Betty Chester, and Mr. Stanley Holloway. These were all brought together within twenty-four hours. The only original "Co-Optimist" not "at liberty" was Mr. Laddie Cliff, who was appearing in "Love Lies" at the Gaity Theatre. Another, Mr. Gilbert Childs was only prevented by illness from joining the company.

The Press and Privacy.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin in a Press dinner speech in London the other day is reported as having doubted whether there would be any privacy left in England by and by "except the privacy of those who are fortunate enough to belong to the Press." It is true in some cases the Press appears to be running down the unwilling "victims" for news with vigour and enthusiasm more than warranted. It is equally true, however, that the Press does not go after any quarters where there is no news and while the Press appears to be intruding into the privacy of other people a moment's reflection would convince any right minded person that such is not the case. When the Press attempts to obtain some news from somebody, it does so with a definite object, the most important, which is to furnish the public with the necessary information regarding certain events that would be of public interest. It has the least intention of prying into the privacy of anybody because, for one thing, the Press does not run detective agencies. It would seem that particular people who under given circumstances try to evade the Press are usually those who have some reasons for fearing it as the mole does the sunlight. As a matter of fact, the privacy of anybody is least interesting for others and the Press does not care, unless some incidents compel it, to make unwilling probing into such an indispensable part of its work. It is only fair to point out, in this connection, that there are those (rather too many) who are coming after, instead of getting away from, the Press. They are always trying to keep their names in the limelight by seeking a free advertisement. It is not necessary to name what kind of people they are other than mentioning the fact that they are cordially hated by the Press.

Looking Back 25 Years.

A Chinaman who resides at No. 50 Lyndhurst Terrace, was charged with obtaining \$350 by false pretences. The complainant was a woman, from No. 19 Bridges Street, who stated that the man had "squeezed" her of various sums from time to time by telling her to give him money to throw into the sea, and to plant a "silver tree." If she gave him money to utilise this way, gold and silver in abundance would come to her. The case was remanded.—*Hong Kong Daily Press*, July 23, 1904.

Looking Back 50 Years.

Sometime since we referred to the "breakneck" steps leading from Wyndham Street to Peddar's Hill, stating that probably an accident would occur there ere long, owing to the want of a handrail. As a European was descending the steps yesterday morning, he slipped and bumped on each step until he arrived at the first landing, which saved him from falling into the road, but would have been no assistance to him had he fallen head first. We hope that the Surveyor General will see his way clear to the expenditure of a few dollars on the evidently necessary handrail.—*Hong Kong Daily Press*, July 25, 1879.

MR. STIMSON'S "MYSTERY MESSAGE."

NO KNOWLEDGE OF IT IN MOSCOW.

JAPAN ALSO IN "THE DARK."

MEDIATION OFFERS NOT WANTED.

["D.P." Special Service.]

Moscow, July 24. As regards Mr. Stimson's reported warning regarding the Kellogg Pact provision, complete mystification prevails here. The Foreign Office repeat that they have received no communication from America.

From non-official sources it is learned that apparently the whole procedure was informal. It is suggested that M. Briand took the initiative in asking Mr. Stimson whether he was agreeable to such proceedings being taken, and upon receiving an affirmative reply, M. Briand made proposals to China and Russia without mentioning Mr. Stimson's name.

The newspaper *Pravda* says that this sudden pacific gesture on the part of "Imperialistic" nations is very suspicious. It suggests that Russia's answer to France was interpreted as covering Mr. Stimson's warning, and was transmitted to Washington accordingly. Russia, however, sent no Note upon the subject to America.—*United Press.*

Nations Now In Contact.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Peking, July 24. Mr. Sun Fo, interviewed by Chinese Pressmen this morning, stated that China and Russia were in contact in Berlin through their respective Legations. He hoped they would find a basis for negotiations.

M. Melnikov, Consul at Harbin, who was held up by the Chinese there for some days, passed through Manchuli on July 23, for Russia.

Manchuli advises are that the last international mail there from Europe arrived on July 15. No more is expected.

M. Spilvanek, the Consul-General here, has left the German Legation and taken over the Soviet Embassy.

No "Slight" To Japan.

WASHINGTON, July 23. Mr. H. L. Stimson states that so far as the State Department is concerned there is no foundation for the report that Japan feels slighted in connection with the Franco-American peace move in the Russo-Chinese dispute. Japan is fully co-operating with the United States and the Japanese Ambassador is fully informed of the Franco-American action in reminding Russia and China of their obligations under the Kellogg Pact and of the action taken, while, conversely, the Japanese Ambassador has informed Mr. Stimson of Japan's action in calling the attention of Russia and China to Japan's desire that hostilities should be avoided.

Mr. Stimson has invited Germany's co-operation in the peace movement.

Contradictions!

Tokyo, July 24. While the Soviet's continued insistence upon describing the French approach as "an offer of mediation," and denial of any knowledge of the part played by America leaves both official and unofficial circles in Japan somewhat mystified, the Foreign Office categorically denies that Japan has been asked to associate herself with the American prospects.

It is admitted, however, that the United States has requested Japan, through Mr. Debutchi, the Ambassador at Washington, to contribute an expression of opinion upon the best solution of the Sino-Soviet trouble. It is possible that Japan will comply with this request after the return of the Premier on Thursday, from Kyoto, where he is at present visiting.

Baron Shidehara Praised.

Press despatches from Harbin indicate that Nanking's emphasis upon a desire for peaceful settlement of the Sino-Soviet dispute, combined with the report that Chu Shao Yang is going there shortly with a view to negotiating, has helped greatly to relax the strained situation. This declaration is reflected in the Japanese Press comments, the leading newspapers unanimously expressing optimism as to a peaceful outcome.

While this mutual desire of the Soviet and China to settle their disputes by themselves without outside mediation is regarded as a healthy sign, credit is given to Baron Shidehara for his firm refusal to say anything that could be interpreted as an indication of support by one side or the other; and also by determination to act whenever Japanese interests were jeopardized.

He is praised, as this attitude is considered to have been a potent factor in preserving peace.

Mediation Not Wanted.

SHANGHAI, July 24.

It is reported from Nanking that the Chinese Minister to Berlin reports that the Soviet Ambassador in Berlin has informed him that the Soviet Government does not welcome mediation by the Kellogg Pact Powers, but prefers to enter into direct negotiations for settlement of the present trouble.

China Wants Peace.

PARIS, July 23.

In the course of a visit to M. Briand, the French Foreign Minister, this morning, the Chinese Minister thanked M. Briand for his intervention with a view to a peaceful settlement of the Sino-Soviet dispute and assured him that China would respect her international engagements in regard to the League of Nations and as a signatory to the Kellogg Pact.

He affirmed that China's only idea was to settle the difference by pacific means.

Soviet Employees Arrested.

Tokyo, July 23.

Advices from Harbin disclose that over three hundred Soviet employees of the Chinese Eastern Railway have been arrested on a charge of stirring up their compatriots against the Chinese authorities.

Forty-two other Russians, including eight women, have been arrested at Pogranichnaya and other places, on similar charges. These have been brought to Harbin and thrown into prison.

Nanking's Denial.

NANKING, July 24.

It is authoritatively stated that the reports that the Chinese authorities plan to employ "White" Russians to invade Soviet territory are absolutely without foundation.

It is positively asserted that China has no intention of waging war upon Russia and will not countenance any idea of backing the "White" Russians.

O.E.R. Working.

MURKIN, July 24.

Traffic on the Chinese Eastern Railway in Chinese territory is functioning as usual.

However, railway connections at Manchuli and Suifenho have been suspended, as east-bound trains from Siberia have ceased to cross Chinese territory.

Tea Trade Affected.

Moscow, July 23.

As a result of the rupture of Sino-Russian relations, the purchase of tea in China has stopped. Ten million now be bought in other countries. The Soviet purchases of tea in China are estimated to total over 15,000,000 roubles annually.

Demonstration In Brussels.

BRUSSELS, July 23.

About fifty Communists demonstrated last night before the Chinese Legation and broke a number of windows.

The police this morning carried out a series of raids on houses suspected of harbouring Communists and five of the alleged participants in the demonstrations have been arrested and detained.

REPORTED DETENTION OF CHINESE.

[HAI CHUNG KUO NEWS SERVICE.]

MURKIN, July 23.

A Japanese report from Vladivostok says that the Russian authorities there have detained about 4,000 Chinese and placed the Chinese Consulate under strict military vigilance.

"SITUATION LESS CRITICAL"

CHINESE MINISTER'S VIEW.

(Wah Tse Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, July 24. Mr. Chu Shao Yang, the Chinese Minister to Russia, stated in an interview to-day that the Sino-Russian situation has become less critical, and it will not be necessary for China to reply to the second note of the Soviet as to the Russian Government does not expect any more.

He will proceed to Harbin, and afterwards to Moscow, to open negotiations.

CHINA AND WORLD-WAR.

CHIANG KAI SHEK'S PROPHECY.

"MUST PLAY MAJOR PART."

[United Press.]

Peking, July 20.—Another great world war will occur not later than 1944, and China must be ready to play a major role in this coming conflict, General Chiang Kai Shek, chairman of the National Government, told cadets in the National Military Academy in Peking.

Although Chinese reporters were present when General Chiang made this prediction, the speech did not appear in the local Chinese Press, as the head of the Government at Nanking requested reporters not to print it, since it might unduly alarm the general public.

General Chiang called attention to the fact that the major Powers are piling up armaments at a dizzy rate, and stated that this race must lead inevitably to another world war.

"An Ignominious Role."

In the last world war, General Chiang told the cadets, China played an ignominious role because this country had no adequate army or navy. But in the next war, he predicted, things will be different, since China is determined to be prepared for this conflict, and to profit by its results.

General Chiang told the cadets that they are the hope of China, and urged them to devote their earnest attention to preparing themselves to fight for their country in the coming war.

Marshal Chang Hsueh Liang of Manchuria also addressed the cadets at the same meeting, and spoke of the necessity of avoiding further civil conflicts in China, as the Chinese people must prepare themselves to resist any possible attack by a foreign foe. The "Young Marshal" did not indicate which foreign country he expects may prove hostile to China, but was emphatic in his belief that the Chinese people must get ready for a war, if it becomes necessary.

General Chiang spoke to the cadets of his Government's plans for an effective army and an adequate navy, and declared this is one of the fundamental points in the programme of the rulers at Nanking.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.

(Nam Cheung Pao.)

The Government has dismissed Feng Yu Hsiang, Li Tsai Hsin, Li Tsung Jen, Chow Si Sheng, Sun Liang Cheng, Wong Shih Han, Chang Chih Peng, Chang Ting Pan and Ho Chi Kung as members of the Reconstruction Committee and appointed Tang Seng Chi, Chen Yi, Ho Cheng Chun, Chen Tiao Yuan, Yu Tsok Pak, Chang Chun, Chang Yin Wa and Fang Chen Wu in their stead.

FENG'S AIDES ARRIVE IN NANKING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NANKING, July 24. Vice-Minister of War Lu Chang Lin, Feng's Chief of Staff Tsao Hao Sen, and the Director of the Aviation Department Huang Pin, have arrived to resume their duties, whilst Mr. Y. L. Tang, the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, is expected next week.

This is regarded as indicating that the recent misunderstandings have been satisfactorily settled.

THE FORBIDDEN CITY.

EFFORT TO REBUILD PALACES.

[United Press.]

Peking, July 22.—Impressed by the rapid deterioration of the palaces in the old Forbidden City of the Manchus, General Chiang Kai Shek, chairman of the National Government, has promised \$60,000 from his own pocket to make repairs.

General Chiang paid his first visit to the Forbidden City during his recent trip to Peking, and decided that something must be done to prevent further deterioration of the palaces, which he regards as a monument to China's glorious past.

It is understood his gift will be used chiefly in repairing the palaces now used as a national museum.

EMPIRE TRADE BOOMING.

A STRIKING REVIEW.

IMPORTANCE OF THE COLONIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 24. A striking review of the progress of Empire trade is contained in the third annual report of the Empire Marketing Board.

The Report says that the tide of Empire trade is flowing strongly, and that the Dominions and Colonies are able to supply more and more the needs of the United Kingdom. In return, the United Kingdom is finding in the Overseas Empire a growing demand for British goods. Already, with many Dominions, and Colonies, only on the threshold of their economic manhood, the Overseas Empire, while it comprises only a quarter of the world's surface and population, absorbs nearly half the United Kingdom's exports.

The Report includes a survey of the leading exports for the past half century, showing that every Dominion and Colony has advanced from a relatively modest position to that of important contributors to and purchasers in the great markets of the world.

THE KING'S HEALTH.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 23. A bulletin issued at Buckingham Palace says that during the week, since his operation, the King has made steady progress, and that the purulent discharge from the abscess cavity has now ceased.

BRITISH TROOPS IN CHINA.

NO INCREASE LIKELY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 23. In the House of Commons, at question time, Mr. Tom Shaw (Secretary of State for War) said that at present there are six British and one Indian battalions of infantry in China, as follows:—

Hong Kong Area:—2 British battalions (2nd K.O.S.B. and 1st Somerset L.I.) and 1 Indian (3rd/15th Punjab).

Shanghai Area:—2 British battalions.

Tientsin Area:—2 British battalions.

The British Government is considering the question of the number of troops in China but had not yet reached a decision, added Mr. Shaw, but there is no intention of increasing the number of battalions in China in the near future.

Mr. Shaw declined to say whether he considered the number of battalions is too large.

The Singapore Base.

In reply to another question, Mr. Shaw said the £1,150,000 mentioned in the Army Estimates for Singapore defence works related to work services only for the Singapore base, covering defence, communications, roads, piers, workshops and other building services.

The question of the size of the garrison had not yet been determined but all questions connected with the Singapore base are now being considered.

"UNSELFISH FENG."

YOUNG MARSHAL'S TRIBUTE.

[United Press.]

Peking.—Heavy admiration of the man with whom his father fought many battles, General Feng Yu Hsiang, was expressed by Marshal Chang Hsueh Liang of Manchuria, interviewed in the former capital for possession of which Marshal Feng and the late Marshal Chang Tso Lin fought two wars.

The "Young Marshal" declared that Marshal Feng, by retiring voluntarily to avoid a new civil war, did something which no militarist before him has done since the beginning of the Republic.

"If all military commanders had acted as unselfishly as Marshal Feng has done, the country would have had 18 years of undisturbed peace," Marshal Chang declared.

Manchurian Troubles.

Marshal Chang outlined some of his troubles in Manchuria, which he said were aggravated by Soviet plots and Japanese intrigues. But he added that with the help of the rest of China, he intended to preserve China's sovereign rights in the former seat of Manchu power.

The "Young Marshal" defended his action in raising the Soviet consulate-general at Harbin early this summer, declaring that he had definite evidence of a Soviet plot against the peace and security of Manchuria before he took this drastic action.

But, in spite of these obstacles, Marshal Chang said that an era of prosperity and peace had begun in Manchuria, which he was determined to make the most progressive in history.

THE COAL-MINING INDUSTRY.

GOVERNMENT'S NEW SCHEME.

7-HOUR DAY MOOTED.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

LONDON, July 23.

Mr. W. Graham, the President of the Board of Trade, made a statement in the House of Commons to-day concerning the Government's intentions regarding the coal-mining industry.

He pointed out that in formulating their decision, the Government had had the advantage of several consultations with the Miners' Federation and representatives of the coalowners.

As a result, legislation dealing with the hours of work and other factors in the coal industry would be introduced during the Autumn Session.

In the intervening months, the Government would be in regular consultation with the Miners' Federation as to the terms of that legislation. Representatives of the coalowners, whom the Government met yesterday, were informed that the Government desired the owners to develop the organisation of the district marketing arrangements, and a central scheme for co-ordinating the activities of the district organisations.

Government Powers.

In the legislation to be introduced, the Government would take powers to enable them, if necessary, to compel a colliery owner to conform to the rules of the district organisation inaugurated with approval of the owners of the collieries producing the majority of the output of the district.

The Government would also take power to enable them to initiate a scheme in any district which failed to constitute an organisation having the approval of the majority, and would take similar power to set up a central co-ordinating authority if one were not constituted voluntarily.

The owners had also been invited to remain in constant consultation with the Government as to the terms of the projected legislation.

It is stated in political circles that the Government intend to revert to the seven-hour day in the mines by easy stages. Apparently the plan is to introduce a seven and half hour day by the end of this year, and to reach a seven-hour day by the time that the Eight Hours' Act expires in 1931.

SOVIET TO CONFER WITH BRITAIN.

DELEGATE COMING TO LONDON.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Moscow, July 23.

A Soviet note, signed by M. Karakhan, Vice-Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, has been handed to the Norwegian Charge d'Affaires (acting on behalf of Great Britain) in which it is stated that the Soviet has instructed M. Dovgalevsky, Soviet Ambassador to France, to go to London to enter into negotiations with the British Government.

The Soviet Note says that the Soviet believes it necessary to establish a durable agreement on controversial questions in the shortest possible time and is of opinion that such an agreement is possible only through equal treatment on both sides and the maintenance of mutual dignity and respect.

The Soviet accepts the rights and obligations of States in diplomatic relations between them, so long as the Government of Great Britain accepts these rights and obligations.

The Soviet understands that the British Government's note merely proposes a preliminary exchange of views solely on the question of procedure and believes that such negotiation may be concluded in the shortest possible time.

Russia's Debt.

British Wireless adds that, answering a question regarding the amount which the Soviet Government, as successors to the Russian Imperial Government owe to British investors, Mr. Wm. Graham (President of the Board of Trade) said the capital amount of bonds in sterling and roubles of the Russian State loans, guaranteed railway loans and loans of municipalities and other institutions, in respect of which claims had been lodged with the Russian Claims Department, was approximately £41,000,000 and 249,000,000 roubles, respectively. In addition there was an unascertained amount of accumulated interest due on securities. He had no doubt that in any negotiations for the resumption of diplomatic relations with Russia the question of getting some payment of amounts due, or at least some recognition of debts would be borne in mind by his colleagues in the Cabinet.

HONG KONG'S "MUI TSUI."

NO ABOLITION AS YET.

MR. LUNN'S STATEMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 23.

The *mui-tsui* question was again raised in the House of Commons to-day, when Viscountess Astor asked a question on the subject.

In reply, Mr. William Lunn, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, said it had not been thought advisable so far to bring Part III of the Hong Kong Ordinance, abolishing *mui-tsui*, into operation.

This was mainly because the Governor (Sir Cecil Clementi), with full knowledge of the problem, was convinced that registration and regulation of wages could not be made effective in the circumstances which had continuously existed in recent years in Hong Kong.

Lord Passfield, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, was, said Mr. Lunn, carefully considering the whole problem, and a statement of the position and of his own policy would be forthcoming shortly.

The Ordinance referred to was passed in 1923, but Part III has been held in suspense. This Part provides for the registration, remuneration, inspection and control of all *mui-tsui*.

The registration contemplated is to take place in the case of *mui-tsui* already employed within six months of the coming into operation of Part III, whilst anyone bringing *mui-tsui* into the Colony after the operation of this section must register within two weeks of arrival.

It is also provided that all *mui-tsui* over the age of ten years shall be entitled to such wages for her services as may be prescribed.

SOUTH AFRICA'S FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CAPETOWN, July 24.

Revised estimates introduced into the Assembly provide for the appointment of Ministers Plenipotentiary to Rome, Washington, and The Hague; Commercial Secretaries at Milan, New York and The Hague; a Commercial representative at Hamburg, and a Consul-General at Lourenco Marques.

"TALKIE" PRODUCTION.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, July 24.

The Western Electric and Radio Corporation are negotiating with representatives of German interests for the use and standardization of talking film equipment, and the settlement of patent litigation through an exchange of patents.

GERMAN PROPERTY IN BRITAIN.

STATEMENT IN COMMONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 23.

Questioned regarding the result of the sale of German private property in Britain, in accordance with the Treaty of Versailles, Mr. William Graham, President of the Board of Trade, said total proceeds amount to date to £35,500,000.

All British private claims against Germany and German nationals have been paid in full. It is estimated that after all such claims have been met, there will be a surplus, which will be retained in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty and credited against Germany's reparation obligations.

The Government have under consideration the recommendations made by the Committee of Experts on Reparations regarding German property.

KENT FIRE TRAGEDY.

WITNESS' STORY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 23.

At the resumption of the inquest in connection with the Gillingham fire horror victims on July 13, the chief of the local Fire Brigade said that similar displays had been given throughout England during the past 25 years. The same spectacular effect could not be obtained by rescuing dummies.

A boy witness, who had attended the fire and had entered the building but had not remained there because he was wearing his best clothes, said he saw a fireman, who was one of the victims, set fire to shavings on the ground floor.

The witness then asked the fireman if the shavings would not flare up and the fireman replied that they would only smoulder. He then went upstairs when he saw the flames.

The jury returned a verdict of death through misadventure, the fire having started on the ground floor by someone unknown mistaking shavings for a fire.

A fire was added to the effect that human lives should not be risked in such displays.

Telegrams in Brief.

The airman, Schlee, who flew from Detroit to Tokyo via Europe two years ago was struck by the propeller of an aeroplane and had his skull fractured.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald announced that he would make a statement regarding the Government's naval programme.

The Norddeutscher Lloyd categorically denies the report with regard to the steamer Falke, (said to be carrying arms to China), and says that the Falke is going to London and not to China.

The refuelling endurance record at Culver City earlier this month, has been broken by the Curtis monoplane "St. Louis Robin," piloted by Dale Jackson and Forest O'Brien. The attempt started at 7.17 a.m. on the 13th instant and the flight is still continuing. The pilots dropped a note saying that both are fit and the engine running excellently.

The Federal Grand Jury at San Francisco has indicted Mr. and Mrs. Kuo Ying and Sun Foo on four counts.

President Hoover has announced that the 1,200 U.S. marines at present in Nicaragua will shortly be withdrawn. It is understood that the State Department has decided, upon this step owing to the favourable reports on the internal situation in Nicaragua and that it will also silence the strong Democratic criticism as to the maintenance of a virtual American Army Occupation in a free and independent country. The marines, however, will be maintained in Nicaragua until order is completely restored.

REPARATIONS MEETING.

VENUE STILL UNDECIDED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 24.

The meeting place of the Reparations Conference has not yet been decided.

Since London was originally proposed as the venue, Lucerne, Brussels, Ostend and The Hague have been suggested, but each has been rejected by one or the other of the interested Governments.

COMMUNISTS BUSY.

MOSCOW'S CALL TO ARMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Riga, July 23.

The Moscow Government has issued a long list of instructions and slogans prescribed by the Communist International and Communist Party in Russia for a "great revolutionary battle review" throughout the world on August 1.

Communist Parties of all countries will be urged to arm the masses for a great "Red Day" and organise a fight against "pacifist illusions," particularly as personified in Mr. MacDonald's Government, which is "screening preparations for a new war."

Slogans suggested for the banners of demonstrators include "Down with the League of Nations," "Down with Pacifism," "Hail to Armed Revolt."

It is urged that the demonstrations and political strikes should begin if possible before August 1, and continue thereafter.

Widespread Plotting.

Paris, July 24. The Minister of Justice presided at a two-hour meeting of high police and legal officials, when they discussed the Communist preparations for demonstrations on August 1.

They decided to indict the 56 Communists arrested at Villeneuve on July 21, and to charge them with menacing the security of the State. Seven magistrates immediately opened an enquiry, with the result that all 56 were sent to prison.

Police yesterday raided various Communist strongholds and seized documents, also arrested several leaders, as well as Duvillieux, the Secretary-General of the General Confederation of Labour.

ATHENS, July 24. The authorities have learned that two Moscow emissaries amply provided with funds have entered Greece for the purpose of stirring up trouble on August 1.

FATALITY ON

Sports News

AMERICAN TENNIS PROBLEM.

THE CASE OF MISS RYAN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 23. Miss Helen Wills, who is now on the way to America, has cabled the American Lawn Tennis Association, requesting it to pay the expenses of Miss Elizabeth Ryan from Europe, to enable her to represent America in the Wightman Cup match against Britain, to be played at Forest Hills on August 9.

The Association replied that it never pays expenses to anyone living outside the country.

Miss Ryan, who is probably still the best woman doubles player in the world, was born in California but has resided in England for twelve years. She cannot play for England and, unless she returns to live in America, cannot represent America in the Wightman Cup.

The action of the association is puzzling as Miss Ryan played for American in the Wightman Cup at Wimbledon, when America won in 1926.

DAVIS CUP TENNIS.

LACOSTE NOT IN FRENCH SIDE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, July 23. To defend the Davis Cup against the United States of America in the Challenge round of the annual international lawn tennis tournament, France (holder) has chosen the following team:—

Jean Borotra.
H. Cochet (holder of the Wimbledon singles championship).
J. Brugnon.
C. Boussus.

JAPANESE TENNIS PLAYER FOR MANILA?

INVITATION TO BE EXTENDED.

[“D.F.” Special Service.]

Manila, P.I.—Plans to invite Naoki Harada, famous Japanese tennis player and former member of the Japanese Davis Cup tennis team, to play in Manila next year have been agreed upon by the Philippines Amateur Athletic Federation.

Harada is to be invited to appear in the P.A.A.F. championships in Manila next year.

Gordon Lum of Shanghai, member of China's Davis Cup tennis team, also will be urged to come to the Philippines for the championships.

Officials Hopeful.

Officials of the P.A.A.F. are hopeful that they will be able to induce leading track and swimming stars of Japan and China to come to Manila to participate in the championships. Plans also are under consideration to invite a strong Chinese football team to play in Manila.

SUPER-ASPIRIN FOR THE SOUL.

ATTACK ON WRONG IDEAS OF RELIGION.

Men are too much concerned with saving their souls, and regard God as a “super-aspirin” for their comfort, urged Father Paul Bull, of the Community of the Resurrection, who spoke at the Anglo-Catholic Congress at Bournemouth.

The difficulty about religion between the Catholic Church and Protestantism, he said, is that there is rooted in Protestantism the idea which considers religion as between the soul and God alone. Christ preached the gospel of the kingdom, and said very little about the individual soul. He preached fellowship and brotherhood.

“To hold that the salvation of the individual soul is the Alpha and Omega of religion is to deny the message of any religion that centres around the soul instead of around the glory of God.”

(Continued on next column.)

HOME CRICKET.

NOTTS BEAT GLOUCESTER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 23.

Result of County matches to-day were:—
At Bristol, Gloucestershire lost to Notts in a match of small scores:—

Notts (1st innings) 219 runs and (2nd innings) 118 runs (Parker took 7 wickets for 33 runs).

Gloucester (1st innings) 108 runs and (2nd innings) 181 runs (Voce 5 for 60).

Surrey v. Lancashire.

At the Oval, Surrey lost 1st innings' points to Lancashire. Scores:—

Lancashire 526 runs for 7 wickets, declared (Watson made 169).

Surrey 210 runs (Macdonald, the Australian, took 7 wickets for 104 runs) and, following on, 238 runs for 3 wickets (Sandham made 113 not out).

Worcester v. Warwick.

At Dudley, Worcestershire led Warwickshire on the 1st innings. Scores:—

Worcester 224 runs (Santall 111; Root 7 for 101) and, following on, 330 runs for 6 wickets, declared (R. E. S. Wyatt 139 not out).

Hants v. Leicester.

At Southampton, Hampshire defeated Leicestershire by seven wickets. Scores:—

Leicester 223 runs and 214 runs (Riley 101).

Hants 333 runs (Mead 129) and 105 runs for 3 wickets.

Somerset v. Northants.

At Taunton, Somersetshire defeated Northamptonshire by 155 runs. Scores:—

Somerset 246 runs and 263 runs for 4 wickets, declared.

Northants 192 runs (J. C. White 6 for 47) and 192 runs (J. Lee 6 for 57).

CORRESPONDENCE.

CHINESE SWIMMERS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE “HONG KONG DAILY PRESS.”]

Sir,—Accusing me of being too hasty in my remarks, Keat Supporter unfortunately does not realise that his remarks are more hasty than he thought mine.

He might be reminded that “Broadcaster” offered to introduce a suitable swimming coach to South China A.A. alone, and I declined the offer with very many thanks, on behalf of the swimmers of our Club, and not on behalf of all Chinese swimmers. So, if “Keat Supporter” thought that I was trying to voice the opinion of all Chinese swimmers, he is, I am afraid, under a very wrong impression.

He points out that coaching is essential from a perfection point of view. I quite agree. I did not say in my previous correspondence that the swimmers of our Club need no coaching. Instead of that, I only said that “we have men who are very familiar with coaching work, and their failing to produce better results is due to the lack of a proper swimming-pool.”

Please understand that I do not intend to argue further. In fact I would have remained “mum,” but for the simple reason that I do not desire to have a bad impression of my name as a bad impression of the “Keat Supporter” ought to read through my previous correspondence carefully before accusing me of so-called hasty remarks.—Yours, etc.,

LEUNG TIT SANG.

Hong Kong, July 24.

contains the seeds of its own destruction, and is bound to decay. That idea reduces God to the level of a means for our salvation and comfort—a super-aspirin for the consolation of our souls.”

After the Rev. T. W. Roberts, of St. Leonard's, had spoken on the subject of confession, a layman not wearing a delegate's badge asked leave to put a question.

The chairman, the Rev. A. H. Baverstock: I am sorry, I cannot allow a question now.

The interrupter: I differ from him.

The chairman: Ask Father Roberts your question afterwards. This is not a public meeting. Admission is by ticket only. Father Roberts will be pleased to talk to you afterwards.

The interrupter: I prefer to do it publicly. I don't want his private talk.

The incident closed in laughter.

Tennis Notes.

Yesterday, for the first time, since the Mixed Doubles League started, rain interfered with the fixtures on the regular playing day. Craignower were to have met the Kowloon Cricket Club in a match which was expected to settle the issue for the Shield. The latter are completing their fixtures with this tie.

It is interesting to note their relative positions. A victory for Kowloon, who have won their five previous matches, would make them Champions, while Craignower who have lost only to the Chinese Recreation Club, should they win, would bring about a triangular rivalry between the Clubs.

Only three matches remain outstanding. These are:—

Craignower v. Kowloon C.C. Craignower v. University. University v. Ladies' R.C.

With the exception of the first mentioned tie, the results will not affect the top position of the Table, but the result of the last tie will probably settle who will occupy fourth position.

The Chinese Club's records for the season is:—

beat Craignower	3-1 sets
beat University	7-5 "
beat Recreation	0-0 "
beat Ladies' R.C.	7-2 "
beat K.B.G.C.	3-1 "
lost to Kowloon C.C.	3-6 "
Total	42-13 sets

At the beginning, the Chinese

were generally regarded as favourites for the Shield. In Miss E. Lo they possess one of the strongest players among ladies in the Colony, while Mrs. Kew and Mrs. Tsui were their other regular lady players.

Miss Along was reserve. Their men representatives were M. K. Lo, Ng Sze Kwong, M. W. Lo (regular), and H. Lo, Lau Fook Ki, Cheng Chi Wing and Tsui Chun Chui. They are now placed second in the League Table.

Club de Recreo have completed their fixtures, with one point only.

Their record is:—
beat K.B.G.C. 7-2 sets
lost to Craignower 1-0 "
lost to Chinese R.C. 0-0 "
lost to University 1-8 "
lost to Ladies' R.C. 1-6 "
lost to Kowloon R.C. 1-8 "

Total 11-42 sets

* 1 set drawn.

The Portuguese had a very wide field of choice, no less than 8 ladies and 9 men representing them in the six matches. Their policy was to allow more players to obtain experience, rather than select the best possible team to represent them for the whole season.

Miss T. Assumpcao, Miss M. Alves, Miss Osmund, and Miss C. Botelho were their regular lady representatives, while others who played were:—Miss Ribeiro, Miss Basto, Miss Rosa and Mrs. A. Rodrigues. Their men representatives were:—Roberts, F. Remedios, A. Remedios, Barretto, G. A. Noronha, V. Yvanovich, A. Silva, H. A. Barros and H. Noronha.

The Kowloon Bowling Green Club had an unsuccessful season, and now occupy the wooden spoon position with no point to their credit. They however exhibited very good sporting spirit throughout and did not seem at all discouraged at their losses. Their record is:—

lost to Ladies' R.C.	1-8 sets
lost to Kowloon C.C.	0-9 "
lost to Recreation	2-7 "
lost to University	1-8 "
lost to Craignower	0-9 "
lost to Chinese R.C.	1-8 "
Total	5-49 sets

Three ladies only braved the trials of the competition, viz., Mrs. Hedley, Mrs. Purvis, and Mrs. Cuthill. They showed up extremely well and their standard is well up to average. Their weak point admittedly was in their men players, who possibly supported the formation of the League by consenting to play, rather than making any pretence at winning the Shield.

Major White, Mr. Brown, Mr. Brown and S. C. Goodman were their representatives.

FLOATING TRAFFIC “COPS.”

TO DEAL WITH CROSS-CHANNEL SWIMMERS?

[United Press.]

Dover, July 14.—Traffic policemen mounted on water-wings and wearing blue and white bathing suits may be required in the English channel soon. From Deal to Dover and Calais to Cape Gris-Nez, the icy waters of the straits are being churned daily by dozens of men, women and child prodigies who have chosen the channel as the path to fame.

Fair-haired Notdies and dark-skinned Orientals are included in this year's crop of candidates. Five men who have conquered the channel from France to England are back again to prove they can paddle from England to France.

Mrs. Myrtle Huddleston, an American woman born in England, hopes to swim the treacherous stretch of water in both directions before the season closes. She has an endurance record of 611 hours in the water compared with which she believes the channel crossing will be a holiday.

British Hopes.

British hopes are pinned on Miss Connie Gilhead, who is taking her daily dip under the supervision of Jabez Woolfe, veteran trainer of channel aspirants.

“She’s a wonder, absolutely a wonder,” said the ex-Champion, “and she ought to beat Gertrude Ederle’s record. The other day she broke the eight mile still-water record, doing it in exactly four hours. That’s equivalent to swimming half way across the Channel.”

Connie is 21 and weighs 160 lbs. She uses the American six beat crawl and is said to have incredible power and stamina.

Eleven-year-old Joan Brunton and the American twins, Bernice and Phillip Zittenfeld, who are 15, are being trained by R. W. Kelling.

Joan is determined to subdue the Channel on her twelfth birthday in August. Last year she set a record for her age by swimming the ten miles from Dover to Deal in 2 hours and 51 minutes. Kelling says her speed, stamina and power to resist cold are amazing.

Many attempts will be made this year to swim from England to France, a more difficult task than swimming from France to England because of the contrary currents. A gold cup is offered the first one to accomplish this feat.

E. H. Temme and Norman Derham of England, Helmy the Egyptian, Norman Toth of America and Michel of France have their eyes on the cup. All have slashed their way from France to England.

CINEMA NEWS.

“CASANOVA” TO-DAY AT QUEEN'S.

“Casanova, The Prince of Adventurers,” which will be screened at the Queen's Theatre from to-day to Saturday, is a product of the Films de France Studios, and has been called “France's greatest film.”

The story deals with the adventures, some thrilling, others amusing, of Casanova, a gentleman-adventurer and a great lover. From peasant maid to princess, this handsome philanderer switches his attentions with alarming rapidity, but each one he loves exquisitely. The title role is played by Ivan Mosjoukine, who will be remembered for his wonderful performance in “Michael Strogoff,” which has been in Hong Kong. Superb colour effects in the new French Technicolor process greatly enhance many of the court and carnival scenes. Among the outstanding features of this production, are two thrilling sword duels, one of which is strongly reminiscent of Douglas Fairbanks.

Sir Ernest Wild, K.C., Recorder at the Old Bailey: “I never like to hear of parents turning their children down, however bad they have been.”

Solicitor, at Penge: Where did this assault take place? Witness: On the first floor in the basement. Solicitor: This house seems to be an architectural freak.

Man at Bow County Court: After the accident they took me to the hospital and buried me. Buried me? What do you mean? Man: They put me in plaster.

FRENCH WOMEN WORKERS.

AGITATING FOR SHORTER HOURS.

[United Press.]

FROM DAYBREAK TO DARK.

Paris, July 13.—Realising that they are harder worked than their sisters in offices in the United States the 5,000,000 employed Frenchwomen are agitating for shorter hours. The average French girl in business has a strong claim to be the hardest worker among modern women. That is so far as hours are concerned, at any rate.

To begin work at 8.30 a.m. or 9 a.m. and continue right through the day until eight o'clock in the evening is nothing out of the ordinary for a woman office worker in Paris, or for that matter in most of the big provincial cities. The only break in the day is a liberal enough allowance of time for lunch, perhaps, an hour and a half or two hours.

This means that millions of women in France work nearly sixty hours a week, compared with the 44-hours week in operation in many industries where only men are employed. Another important factor to be considered in making a comparison with American women workers is that, according to psychological tests, the strain is far greater on an office employee in France than in the United States. This is due to the fact that there is not the same smoothness of organisation nor the same efficiency on the part of all the contributing agencies.

Thus the telephone system, requires at least 150 per cent more time and attention in France than in America on account of its inefficiency, and exacts about 200 per cent more energy and “nerve force” from the office worker. In the same way, there is the irritation of numerous daily appointments made and never kept.

Solving Two Masters.

The same, too, with callers who are half an hour late for a “date,” and office boys who are surreptitiously working for two organisations at the one time and are never available at either, and a hundred other irksome features of French business life.

With all that, French women office workers are terribly underpaid, since a fair average for a good stenographer in Paris, even one with a knowledge of foreign languages, is about 200 francs a week, about \$8.50.

One reason for this pitiable scale of payment is that a huge proportion of French women workers are married. Since women first began to take their place alongside men in business, this question of married employees has worked against women in general and also enabled employers to exact long hours of labour. Women's organisations are now striving hard to improve conditions. They will have a hard task until women get the vote in France when they will be able to exercise direct pressure on the Parliamentarians.

FOR SALE.

HIGH Tension WIRELESS BATTERY. “Premier” Make, in First-class Condition. \$15.—Apply Box 8137, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [8137]

FOR SALE.—On BROADWOOD ROAD, 3-Roomed BUNGALOW.—Reply: SECRETARY, P.O. Box 22. [7794]

ONE “STANDARD” PRINTING MACHINE. Size of Inside Forme—34" x 25". Monthly Instalments can be arranged. For Particulars please write Box No. 8023, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [8023]

MOTOR-CYCLE (Indian) in First-class Running Condition. Terms Almost New. Moderate Price.—Box 8085, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [8085]

TO LET.—OFFICE in ASIAN BUILDING.—Apply: SECRETARY. [8058]

TO LET.—Large and Airy OFFICE ROOM, Facing QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.—Apply to KAYAMALLY & Co., 30, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [475]

TO LET.—From 1st SEPTEMBER, No. 1, KELLET HOUSE, THE PEAK. Four Rooms, Full System. Separate Kitchen, Servants' Quarters. All Modern Conveniences.—Apply to DEACONS, FRANCES BUILDING. [477]

TO LET.—No. 274, PEAK for 6/7 Months. Fully Furnished Modern House. On Motor Road. Garage and Car.—Apply C. C. STARK, VACUUM OIL COMPANY. [478]

FLAT, 16, MACDONNELL ROAD, with Every Modern Convenience, Occasional Use of Tennis Court, Quiet Locality. Splendid View.—Apply XAVIER BROS., Ltd., Tel. C. 3216 or Tel. C. 2722. [471]

FIVE-ROOM HOUSE in No. 49, GRANVILLE ROAD, KOWLOON. Modern Conveniences. From SEPTEMBER 1st.—Apply: T. L. CHESTNUT, CHARTERED BANK. [8058]

FOUR Rooms Furnished FLAT, TREGUNTER MANSIONS, MAY ROAD, FRONT BLOCK.—All Modern Conveniences. From SEPTEMBER 1st.—Apply: T. L. CHESTNUT, CHARTERED BANK. [8141]

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Sixty Hours a Week.

Nor is this schedule drawn up to enable a short week to be worked. Although there have been many attempts to introduce what the French call the “Semaire Anglaise”—that is, the English week—whereby office workers have Saturday afternoon and Sunday to themselves—most French organisations continue the old practice of working right up until the last minute of daylight on Saturday night.

This means that millions of women in France work nearly sixty hours a week, compared with the 44-hours week in operation in many industries where only men are employed. Another important factor to be considered in making a comparison with American women workers is that, according to psychological tests, the strain is far greater on an office employee in France than in the United States. This is due to the fact that there is not the same smoothness of organisation nor the same efficiency on the part of all the contributing agencies.

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Money and Markets

HONG KONG SHARES. MID-WEEK REPORT.

We have received the following report from the Hong Kong office of Mr. Harry Odell, stock and share broker:

With the approach of Settlement Day, and the consequent flood of selling orders, the market has not maintained its expected upward tendency, especially in regard to speculative stocks.

This general decline in prices, however, is expected to be of temporary duration only.

Banks.—Have changed hands again at \$1.583, with further buyers. Canton and H.K. Rises.—Have remained quiet at \$630 and \$770 respectively.

Union.—Sales effected at \$325, with further inquiries at this figure. Underwriters.—Are obtainable at \$1.90.

Steamboats.—Were dealt in at \$24, at which rate shares are still available.

Waterbottles.—A few small lots are being offered at \$91.

Rauhs.—Have had a smart rise to \$85, and higher prices will probably be paid to secure shares.

Wharves.—Have improved from \$125 to \$127, with sales effected at intervening rates.

Docks.—Are being inquired for at \$32, after having come to business at this rate.

Provident.—Are in strong demand at \$4.45 without attracting sellers.

Hotels.—Have been taken off the market at \$5.40, but buyers are now offering only \$5.35.

Lands.—Have been the medium of a fair amount of business at rates ranging from \$61 to \$62, and at the close can be placed at \$61.

Humphreys.—After having been done at \$13.60, have eased off slightly with sellers at \$13.50 and buyers offering \$13.35.

Realty.—Have buyers at \$81, with sellers holding out for higher prices.

Trams.—After having remained quiet for the greater part of the period under review, are now wanted at \$19.55, with no sellers under \$19.

Ferries.—Are inquired for at \$63.

Electricity.—Have been done at \$55, with further buyers.

Lights.—Have been sold down to \$12 for Old and \$12.55 for New.

Cements (Combined).—After having been dealt in from \$9.10 to \$9.50, have further receded to a selling rate of \$8.55. Sales have also taken place at \$9.20 for September delivery.

Dairy Farms.—Have been in strong demand and have appreciated as high as \$20, but close slightly easier with shares offering at \$19.50 Cash, and \$20.10 September.

Watsons.—Are wanted at \$12.

Amusements.—Are being offered at \$25 and have buyers at \$24.

Ews.—Have fluctuated between \$14 and \$15, but are now wanted to be rather firmer in Shanghai.

The Exchange rates for the day are:

T.T. on London 1/11 1/2

T.T. on Shanghai 8 1/2

Next Settlement Day, Tuesday, July 30.

THE NEW TRIUMPHS OF CHEMISTRY.

ANOTHER RARE SCENT CAPTURED.

DINNER TABLE EXTRACTS AND ARCTIC DELICACIES.

Although the Chemists' exhibition, which was opened recently at the new Hall of the Horticultural Society, Westminster, by Mr. Herbert Skinner, ex-President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, smells as one might expect, exactly like a chemist's shop, there are more wonders in it than are to be met with in the ordinary pharmacy, writes a Home paper's correspondent.

Unfortunately, the general public is not admitted, and it will have to wait for the experience of testing some of the new products, which are both many and awesome.

Casket of She-Oak.

Most prominent in the scheme of things are the multitudinous perfumes. It might have been thought that at this time of day there was no new scent to discover; yet at one stall I came across a delicate perfume that has been captured from a bush flower of Australia, bottled and brought to England for the first time. It is named Boronia, and is already known in Paris and New York.

On view is a bottle of this scent enclosed in a casket made of she-oak and mounted with gold, which is intended for presentation to the Duchess of York by the Western Australian Government.

One does not ordinarily look to the chemist's shop to provide for the dinner table, but a new era in

FISHING INDUSTRY IN MACAO.

FLEET OF 2,000 JUNKS.

BUSINESS WITH GREAT POSSIBILITIES.

A number of Macao gentlemen are taking special interest in the fisheries, and of late much has been written regarding this industry at Macao, and of ways and means of improving it and creating markets for the products and by-products. It is an industry which gives employment, directly and indirectly, to some fifty thousand persons, or about one-third of the population of the colony.

The number of deep-water fishing junks is already over two thousand and the local junk-building yards are unusually busy.

When stormy weather threatens the entire fleet makes for port, and the Inner Harbour is thronged, the masts and rigging making a forest of ropes and spars. Among them, may be seen here and there an armed junk, with steel bulwarks and muzzle-loading cannon. These boats act as guards against pirate craft, and have proved most effective with ammunition consisting of rusty nails and broken glass.

Part of the haul is consumed locally, a good deal is packed in ice for export to Hong Kong and Canton, but the greater part is salted and shipped to all parts of the world. The value of salt fish exports has been known to exceed \$50,000 in some years. There is also a brisk cannery industry.

In some years the oysters and crustaceans abound while there seems to be a dearth in other years, yet these products obtained always command a ready market among the Chinese. The value of the "catch" in a good year must exceed \$50,000, and by scientific methods may be increased.

When the weather is calm, the boats are out in the bay, and the Inner Harbour is thronged, the masts and rigging making a forest of ropes and spars. Among them, may be seen here and there an armed junk, with steel bulwarks and muzzle-loading cannon. These boats act as guards against pirate craft, and have proved most effective with ammunition consisting of rusty nails and broken glass.

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NEW MOVE IN WORLD STEEL COMPETITION.

AMERICA CAUSING ALARM IN EUROPE.

[United Press.]

Paris.—European business men with interests in steel are looking with alarm towards America in view of the amazing jump in steel production in the United States.

This increase, which has occurred only in the past few years, has added 30 per cent. to world production. At present, home needs absorb most of the American output, but steel interests here feel that if the increase continues proportionately in the next few years there will be a huge surplus for export, which will mean the European markets will be invaded, to the detriment of the steel men in France, England, Belgium and Germany.

The growing dominance of the United States as a steel producer and its possible effects on the world market is emphasised in the report just issued of the Comité des Forges de France.

World Production.

World production of steel has risen from 76,000,000 metric tons in 1913 to 109,000,000 tons in 1928, an increase of 32,000,000 metric tons, the report shows. Of this huge increase, the United States was responsible for 20,000,000 metric tons. European production during the past year remained practically unchanged.

One point which the report specially stresses is that, like Great Britain, the domestic consumption in the United States is taking a greater proportion of American pro-

duction than before the war. What is feared, however, is any decline in consumption, subsequent to a drop in the automobile output, for example.

Such development would naturally turn the attention of American steelmen to the markets over here, whereas present figures of American exports of steel show that steel interests in the United States have little business abroad. During the past year America exported only four per cent. of her steel production. The year before the war, the corresponding figure was 10 per cent. The British percentage of exported product fell from 20 per cent. to 14 per cent. in the same period.

French Competition.

France is one of the few countries which registered an increase during the past few years, showing a jump from eight per cent. before the war to 39 per cent. after. Belgian exports of steel likewise jumped, from 57 per cent. to 78 per cent.

The report points out that the restrained increase in international steel trade in Europe is due to the creation of the great steel cartels and in the careful policy of the over-expanded European steel industry in avoiding extensions and heavy investments under the present variable conditions.

It is revealed that the French are actively at work on American lines to eliminate waste in the steel industry. They have set up an elaborate technical office of investigation with the object of reducing costs and widening markets and, incidentally, girding their armour in case the bogey of American unloading of steel on Europe should materialise.

"CHAIN STORES" IN GERMANY.

HOW PRODUCTS ARE DISTRIBUTED.

AMERICAN SALES BENEFIT.

German retail trade is characterised by a great number and variety of individually owned chains. There is a complete absence of large retail chains covering the entire country. On the other hand, chains of moderate size and usually limited to the distribution of a few particular products, are common in German cities.

Germany is 65 per cent. urban, and this urban population is centred mainly in Berlin, with a population of more than 4,000,000 and in a very strong group of provincial cities, of which Hamburg, with 1,000,000, is the largest. On this account there have developed quite a number of local chains confined to particular cities and not known in other parts of the country.

Distributing Products.

German chains are characterised by the predominance of manufacturers who have engaged in the chains for distribution of their products. In fact, the chief urge in the erection of such units has been the desire of manufacturers of goods ready for consumption to avoid the jobber, wholesaler, and retailer and deal directly with the public. These manufacturers' chains have become particularly predominant in certain lines, for example, shoes, cigars, confectionery, coffee, dairy products, soap, beer, and spirits.

Aside from manufacturers' chains there has been little development in Germany of this form of distribution. To this general rule the department stores are a noticeable exception. These are organised in chains, with several units in the larger cities and single units in smaller municipalities, and their growth has been phenomenal in the last few years.

In the tobacco trade a great distinction must be made between the retail of cigars and retail of cigarettes. The cigarette market is very distinctly controlled by a few large concerns that have not yet gone into the retail business. The contrary is true in the case of cigars where, in urban retailing, the large down-town establishments are nearly all included in manufacturers' chains.

Controlling Markets.

Grocery chains have been limited in two ways: First, to various cities and sections of the country and, second, to certain particular products, namely, coffee and dairy products. In the Berlin area there are two very large dairy chains, the Pomeranian Creameries and Bolle. These firms to a large extent control the butter, cream, milk, cheese, and egg market of Berlin.

The most important article in Germany that is distributed to the public by the manufacturer is beer. It is not distributed through chain

stores or restaurants, but through a great variety of establishments which are nominally owned by the local proprietor, though in fact largely the property of the brewery, which supplies the merchandise and fixtures on credit.

In Berlin there is a large restaurant chain, the Aschinger, operated by a hotel and restaurant company which also owns and operates some of the leading hotels and restaurants, namely, the Kaiserhof, Furstenhof, Palais Hotel, and Rheinhold. Other Berlin hotels are owned and operated in groups; for example, the Adlon is being operated in conjunction with the Continental, and the Bristol with the Central Hotel. The Esplanade is linked up with the Atlantik in Hamburg and with other hotels in Wiesbaden and other places. Part control of this group has lately been acquired by a Swiss concern.

Miscellaneous Chains.

In addition to the organisations just mentioned, there exists a large number of miscellaneous manufacturers' chains. These include, among others, concerns distributing electrical equipment, optical goods, sanitary equipment, and sewing machines; a particularly large number of chain stores specialize in the sale of hosiery, gloves, men's and boys' outfits, etc.; and three important chains are organised to sell corsets.

Chains of cane and umbrella stores are also to be found. Several leading groups of dyeing and cleaning establishments are owned by another organisation of the same character, the D. Couderc A. G., capitalised at 7,000,000 marks.

Sales of American products to German chains have been particularly important in the case of department stores. These organisations purchase not only American merchandise for resale but also fixtures and equipment for their establishments. In the last few years German chain stores have bought large quantities of American electrical devices, especially vacuum cleaners and refrigerators. Another very important point in the participation of American capital in this enterprise, particularly in the department stores, is true also in other chain-store groups, and recently an important American chain organisation entered the German field under its own name.

The chain stores have not yet been made the object of particular action by the Government, either in the form of special taxation or otherwise. Although there is a movement against department and chain stores among the extreme Right parties, there is no indication of a change in the attitude of the Government toward this type of merchandising.

CANTON TRADE NOTES.

The cotton yarn market has been quiet. On Tuesday, price of No. 20 dropped by about seven dollars while that of other varieties by three to five dollars.

The Canton Central Bank of China notes were quoted on Tuesday, ninety-five per cent. of their nominal value. At some shops, they are accepted at par.

Some forty-six bales of artificial silk were imported from Hong Kong on Monday. Artificial silk was not in demand formerly but a certain quantity is now required by textile merchants.

Owing to foreign competition, exports of Chinese tea have been considerably reduced. With a view to helping tea merchants, it has been decided to reduce the present export duty.

While the present silk crop in Nanchai and Shantung is unsatisfactory, the silk districts at and near Wuchow are doing very well this year. Many silk merchants are at Wuchow making big purchases.

Arrivals of foreign rice from Siam and Annam have been very limited recently and prices are high in Canton and Hong Kong. There is but a little demand by merchants from country districts, where the harvest has just been gathered. In Wuchow, prices have gone owing to limited supplies.

Owing to the drought during the first half of the year, the production of salt was unusually large in Kwangtung and only small amounts have been imported from Annam and Siam. Large quantities have been exported to Kwangsi, Hunan, Kiangsi and other provinces, but prices are still low as stocks have been excessive. The current price of Kwangtung salt is about one hundred and thirty catties to the dollar.

In spite of the efforts of the Government to urge the people to use the solar calendar instead of the lunar one, Chinese merchants throughout the country have still held to the lunar calendar in dating their transactions. The Chinese Government has, however, decided to prohibit the use of the lunar calendar from next year (1930). To aid the Government, the Printing Merchants' Association has decided that no lunar calendars will be printed for 1930.

There has been a rapid change in the four market. Supplies of foreign flour both in Canton and Hong Kong have been limited and prices have risen by about thirty cents a bag during the last few days. There has been a brisk demand and merchants are holding their stocks for higher prices. Hong Kong merchants have received telegraphic advices that the wheat crop in Canada is very limited this year and as a result prices will rise still higher.

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

July 24, 1929.

H.K. Banks \$1.255 sel.

Do, London \$1.254 nom.

Chartered Bank \$1.254 buy.

Merchants Bank, A.B. \$1.254 nom.

Do, O. \$1.254 nom.

P. & O. Banks \$2.24 nom.

East Asia Banks \$2.04 nom.

Canton Insurance \$3.30 nom.

Union Insurance \$2.24 buy.

North China Ins. \$1.160 buy.

Yongtong Insurance \$1.450 nom.

China Indemnity \$2.50 buy.

China Fire Insurance \$3.30 buy.

H.K. Fire Ins. \$7.70 nom.

Donghai Insurance \$2.74 nom.

H.K. Steamboat \$2.41 sel.

Indo-China (Prof.) \$1.47 buy.

Do, (Det.) \$7.70 nom.

Shell Transport \$4. sel., 92/6 sel.

Union Waterworks \$2.22 sel.

Beiping Mining Adm. \$5.10 buy.

Langkat (combined) \$1.16 nom.

Do, (single) \$1.9 buy.

Shanghai Loans \$1.24 sel.

Raubt \$1.24 buy.

Trench Mines \$1.24 buy.

H.K. & W. Harb. \$1.24 buy.

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China Products \$4.30 buy.

Hongkong \$1.18 nom.

New Engineering \$1.7 buy.

Shanghai Docks \$1.18 buy.

Ewo Cottons \$1.14 buy.

Oriental Cotton \$1.23 buy.

Shanghai Cotton (old) \$1.74 nom.

Do, (new) \$1.43 nom.

H.K. & S. Harb. \$3.31 buy, 8.55 sel.

H.K. Harb. \$3.14 buy, 8.55 sel.

Shanghai Harb. \$1.17 buy.

Humphreys Harb. \$1.33 buy.

H.K. Realities \$3 buy.

H.K. Tramways \$1.85 buy.

Peak Trams (old) \$1.85 buy.

Do, (new) \$6.05 nom.

Star Ferry (old) \$9.4 sel.

China Light \$1.24 sel.

Do, (new) \$1.24 sel.

H.K. Electric \$5.35 buy.

Macao Electric \$2.24 sel.

Bandan Light \$2.24 sel.

Telephones \$1.14 buy.

Singapore Treasuries \$1.14 buy.

Do, (Prof.) \$1.14 buy.

China Sugar \$5.35 buy.

Malayan Sugar \$2.24 nom.

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ADVERTISED SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG.

ALEXANDRIA.

Pres. Monroe, Dollar, July 29.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Aug. 11.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, Aug. 23.

AMOI.

Namsang, Jardine's, July 23.
Haiching, Douglas, July 26.
Tijbadak, J.C.J.L., July 28.
Tijbaroom, J.C.J.L., July 28.
Antung, B. & S., July 29.
Changchow, B. & S., July 29.
Haining, Douglas, July 30.
Yuenang, Jardine's, Aug. 1.
Haining, Douglas, Aug. 2.
Talmu, B.I., Aug. 2.
Arahu, B. & S., Aug. 4.
Gurna, B.I., Aug. 4.
Tijsondari, J.C.J.L., Aug. 4.
Tijleboet, J.C.J.L., Aug. 16.
Suisang, Jardine's, Aug. 16.
Takada, B.I., Aug. 16.
Kumsang, Jardine's, Aug. 23.

ANTWERP.

Rheinland, Jelsen, July 27.
Suwa Maru, N.Y.K., July 27.
Lippe, Melchers, July 30.
Danmark, Manners, Aug. 1.
Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 10.
Mavelland, Jelsen, Aug. 10.

AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Changfura, B. & S., Aug. 2.
Changfura, B. & S., Aug. 20.
Kuma Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 21.

BALTO PORTS.

Danmark, Manners, Aug. 1.

BALTIMORE.

Adrastus, B.F., Aug. 4.
Springbank, Bank, Aug. 4.
City of Bedford, Bank, Aug. 13.

BANGKOK.

Hirundo, Thoresen's, July 23.
Niangsu, B. & S., July 23.
Kaying, B. & S., Aug. 4.

BELAWAN DELI.

Cremer, J.C.J.L., Aug. 1.
Springbank, Bank, Aug. 4.
Isar, Melchers, Aug. 14.
Saarbrücken, Melchers, Aug. 24.

BOMBAY.

Nagato Maru, N.Y.K., July 27.
Tamba Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 11.
Kidderpore, P. & O., Aug. 15.
Malwa, P. & O., Aug. 17.

BOSTON.

Atago Maru, N.Y.K., July 25.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, July 28.
Chinese Prince, Furness, July 30.
Adrastus, B.F., Aug. 4.
Kuma Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 4.
Springbank, Bank, Aug. 4.
Baby Castle, Dodwell's, Aug. 8.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Aug. 11.
City of Bedford, Bank, Aug. 13.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, Aug. 23.

BREMER.

Lippe, Melchers, July 30.
Isar, Melchers, Aug. 14.
Saarbrücken, Melchers, Aug. 24.

BRINDISI.

Timavo, Dodwell's, July 23.
Himalaya, Dodwell's, Aug. 3.
Viminale, Dodwell's, Aug. 20.

CALCUTTA.

Tilawa, B.I., July 25.
Sirdhana, B.I., July 29.
Kutsang, Jardine's, July 31.
Talamu, B.I., Aug. 3.
Namsang, Jardine's, Aug. 11.
Takliwa, B.I., Aug. 12.

CEBU.

Texas, S.S.S., Aug. 2.
Pennsylvania, S.S.S., Aug. 17.
Golden Star, S.S.S., Aug. 18.

CHEFOO.

Kueichow, B. & S., Aug. 6.
Hutchow, B. & S., Aug. 16.

COLOMBO.

Nagato Maru, N.Y.K., July 27.
Rheinland, Jelsen, July 27.
Suwa Maru, N.Y.K., July 27.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, July 28.
Timavo, Dodwell's, July 23.
Lippe, Melchers, July 30.
Porthos, M.M., July 30.
Himalaya, Dodwell's, Aug. 3.
Khyber, P. & O., Aug. 3.
Glenog, Jardine's, Aug. 7.
Patroclus, B.F., Aug. 7.
Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 10.
Havelland, Jelsen, Aug. 10.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Aug. 11.
Tamba Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 11.
Chenonceaux, M.M., Aug. 13.
Isar, Melchers, Aug. 14.
Kidderpore, P. & O., Aug. 15.
Malwa, P. & O., Aug. 17.
Leverkusen, Jelsen, Aug. 24.
Saarbrücken, Melchers, Aug. 24.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, Aug. 23.

COPENHAGEN.

Danmark, Manners, Aug. 1.
Nagara, Gilman's, Aug. 11.

DALNY.

Liangchow, B. & S., July 26.
Saarbrücken, Melchers, July 30.
Linan, B. & S., Aug. 1.
Alster, Melchers, Aug. 10.

DUTCH PORTS.

Rheinland, Jelsen, July 27.
Suwa Maru, N.Y.K., July 27.
Lippe, Melchers, July 30.
Danmark, Manners, Aug. 1.
Glenog, Jardine's, Aug. 7.
Patroclus, B.F., Aug. 7.
City of Athens, Bank, Aug. 9.
Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 10.
Havelland, Jelsen, Aug. 10.
Nagara, Gilman's, Aug. 11.
Isar, Melchers, Aug. 14.
Achilles, B.F., Aug. 20.
Leverkusen, Jelsen, Aug. 24.
Saarbrücken, Melchers, Aug. 24.

FOOCHOW.

Liangchow, B.S., July 25.
Haiching, Douglas, July 26.
Haining, Douglas, July 30.
Haining, Douglas, Aug. 2.

GENOA.

Rheinland, Jelsen, July 27.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, July 28.
Lippe, Melchers, July 30.
Havelland, Jelsen, Aug. 10.
Delagoa Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 11.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Aug. 11.
Azapenor, B.F., Aug. 20.
Leverkusen, Jelsen, Aug. 24.
Saarbrücken, Melchers, Aug. 24.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, Aug. 23.

GLASGOW.

Patroclus, B.F., Aug. 7.
City of Athens, Bank, Aug. 9.
Azapenor, B.F., Aug. 20.

HAIPHONG AND HOHONG.

Team, B. & S., July 26.
Tokin, M.M., July 30.
Kweifang, B. & S., July 31.

HAMBURG.

Rheinland, Jelsen, July 27.
Lippe, Melchers, July 30.
Danmark, Manners, Aug. 1.
Glenog, Jardine's, Aug. 7.
City of Athens, Bank, Aug. 9.
Havelland, Jelsen, Aug. 10.
Nagara, Gilman's, Aug. 11.
Isar, Melchers, Aug. 14.
Achilles, B.F., Aug. 20.
Leverkusen, Jelsen, Aug. 24.

HAVRE.

Lippe, Melchers, July 30.
Danmark, Manners, Aug. 1.
Azapenor, B.F., Aug. 20.

HONOLULU.

Pres. Jefferson, A.M.L., July 30.
Tokyo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 7.
Bokuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 20.

ILOILO.

Texas, S.S.S., Aug. 2.
Pennsylvania, S.S.S., Aug. 17.
Golden Star, S.S.S., Aug. 18.

JAPAN PORTS.

Leverkusen, Jelsen, July 23.
Namsang, Jardine's, July 23.
Kuma Maru, N.Y.K., July 23.
Murooran Maru, July 27.
Agra, Gilman's, July 29.
Mishima Maru, N.Y.K., July 29.
Athos II, M.M., July 30.
Pres. Jefferson, A.M.L., July 30.
Emp. of France, C.P.S., July 31.
Sado Maru, N.Y.K., July 31.
Ixion, B.F., Aug. 1.
Meriones, B.F., Aug. 1.
Yuenang, Jardine's, Aug. 1.
Glenog, Jardine's, Aug. 2.
Kashmir, P. & O., Aug. 2.
Talmu, B.I., Aug. 2.
Sheafmount, P. & O., Aug. 4.
Ermland, Jelsen, Aug. 6.
Piave, Dodwell's, Aug. 6.
Pres. Grant, Dollar, Aug. 6.
Tanada, B. & O., Aug. 6.
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 7.
Nowshera, P. & O., Aug. 8.
Eurylochus, B.F., Aug. 9.
Alster, Melchers, Aug. 9.
Izo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 12.
D'Artagnan, M.M., Aug. 13.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, Aug. 13.
Remo, Dodwell's, Aug. 13.
Burgeland, Jelsen, Aug. 16.
Menelaus, B.F., Aug. 13.
Glenapp, Jardine's, Aug. 16.
Morea, P. & S., Aug. 16.
Suisang, Jardine's, Aug. 16.
Friesland, Jelsen, Aug. 17.
Bokuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 19.
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, Aug. 20.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., Aug. 21.
Kumsang, Jardine's, Aug. 23.
Tyndareus, B.F., Aug. 24.

KALOUTTA.

Tilawa, B.I., July 25.
Sirdhana, B.I., July 29.
Kutsang, Jardine's, July 31.
Talamu, B.I., Aug. 3.
Namsang, Jardine's, Aug. 11.
Takliwa, B.I., Aug. 12.

KEBU.

Texas, S.S.S., Aug. 2.
Pennsylvania, S.S.S., Aug. 17.
Golden Star, S.S.S., Aug. 18.

KEFOO.

Kueichow, B. & S., Aug. 6.
Hutchow, B. & S., Aug. 16.

KELOMBO.

Nagato Maru, N.Y.K., July 27.
Rheinland, Jelsen, July 27.
Suwa Maru, N.Y.K., July 27.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, July 28.
Timavo, Dodwell's, July 23.
Lippe, Melchers, July 30.
Porthos, M.M., July 30.
Himalaya, Dodwell's, Aug. 3.
Khyber, P. & O., Aug. 3.
Glenog, Jardine's, Aug. 7.
Patroclus, B.F., Aug. 7.
Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 10.
Havelland, Jelsen, Aug. 10.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Aug. 11.
Tamba Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 11.
Chenonceaux, M.M., Aug. 13.
Isar, Melchers, Aug. 14.
Kidderpore, P. & O., Aug. 15.
Malwa, P. & O., Aug. 17.
Leverkusen, Jelsen, Aug. 24.
Saarbrücken, Melchers, Aug. 24.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, Aug. 23.

KEOPENHAGEN.

Danmark, Manners, Aug. 1.
Nagara, Gilman's, Aug. 11.

KEDALNY.

Liangchow, B. & S., July 26.
Saarbrücken, Melchers, July 30.
Linan, B. & S., Aug. 1.
Alster, Melchers, Aug. 10.

KEDUTCH PORTS.

Rheinland, Jelsen, July 27.
Suwa Maru, N.Y.K., July 27.
Lippe, Melchers, July 30.
Danmark, Manners, Aug. 1.
Glenog, Jardine's, Aug. 7.
Patroclus, B.F., Aug. 7.
City of Athens, Bank, Aug. 9.
Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 10.
Havelland, Jelsen, Aug. 10.
Nagara, Gilman's, Aug. 11.
Isar, Melchers, Aug. 14.
Achilles, B.F., Aug. 20.
Leverkusen, Jelsen, Aug. 24.
Saarbrücken, Melchers, Aug. 24.

MARSEILLES.

Rheinland, Jelsen, July 27.
Suwa Maru, N.Y.K., July 27.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, July 28.
Lippe, Melchers, July 30.
Porthos, M.M., July 30.
Khyber, P. & O., Aug. 3.
Patroclus, B.F., Aug. 7.
Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 10.
Havelland, Jelsen, Aug. 10.
Delagoa Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 11.
Nagara, Gilman's, Aug. 11.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Aug. 11.
Chenonceaux, M.M., Aug. 13.
Isar, Melchers, Aug. 14.
Malwa, P. & O., Aug. 17.
Achilles, B.F., Aug. 20.

NAPLES.

Pres. Monroe, Dollar, July 23.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Aug. 11.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, Aug. 23.

NEUCHÂTEAU.

Liangchow, B. & S., July 26.
Linan, B. & S., Aug. 1.

NEW YORK, BOSTON, etc.

Atago Maru, N.Y.K., July 25.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, July 28.
Chinese Prince, Furness, July 30.
Adrastus, B.F., Aug. 4.
Kuma Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 4.
Springbank, Bank, Aug. 4.
Baby Castle, Dodwell's, Aug. 8.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Aug. 11.
City of Bedford, Bank, Aug. 13.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, Aug. 23.

NORTH CHINA.

Leverkusen, Jelsen, July 23.
Saarbrücken, Melchers, July 30.
Ermland, Jelsen, Aug. 6.
Alster, Melchers, Aug. 10.
Burgeland, Jelsen, Aug. 16.
Friesland, Jelsen, Aug. 17.

ORAN.

Isar, Melchers, Aug. 14.
Leverkusen, Jelsen, Aug. 24.

OSLO.

Danmark, Manners, Aug. 1.

PANAMA.

Atago Maru, N.Y.K., July 25.
Defiance, S.S.S., July 28.
Kuma Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 4.
Bokuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 19.

PENANG.

Tilawa, B.I., July 25.
Nagato Maru, N.Y.K., July 27.
Suwa Maru, N.Y.K., July 27.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, July 28.
Sirdhana, B.I., July 29.
Lippe, Melchers, July 30.
Kutsang, Jardine's, July 31.
Glenog, Jardine's, Aug. 1.
Talamu, B.I., Aug. 3.
Khyber, P. & O., Aug. 3.
Bengal Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 9.
Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 10.
Namsang, Jardine's, Aug. 11.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Aug. 11.
Tamba Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 11.
Takliwa, B.I., Aug. 12.
Kidderpore, P. & O., Aug. 15.
Malwa, P. & O., Aug. 17.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, Aug. 23.

PORTLAND.

Michigan, S.S.S., Aug. 3.
New York, S.S.S., Aug. 14.

RANGOON.

Tilawa, B.I., July 25.
Bengal Maru, N.Y.K., July Aug. 9.

SAIGON.

Porthos, M.M., July 30.
Chenonceaux, M.M., Aug. 13.

SANDAKAN.

Arafura, E. & A., Aug. 2.
Mausang, Jardine's, Aug. 4.
Hinsang, Jardine's, Aug. 14.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Kuma Maru, N.Y.K., July 29.
Golden Tide, States S.S., July 30.
Pres. Jefferson, A.M.L., July 30.
Michigan, S.S.S., Aug. 3.
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 7.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, Aug. 13.
New York, S.S.S., Aug. 14.

SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.

Danmark, Manners, Aug. 1.
Nagara, Gilman's, Aug. 11.

SEATTLE.

Mishima Maru, N.Y.K., July 29.
Ixion, B.F., Aug. 1.
Pres. Grant, Dollar, Aug. 6.
Igo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 12.
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, Aug. 20.
Tyndareus, B.F., Aug. 24.

SHANGHAI.

Leverkusen, Jelsen, July 25.
Kuma Maru, N.Y.K., July 29.
Tijbadak, J.C.J.L., July 28.
Tijbaroom, J.C.J.L., July 28.
Chinese Prince, Furness, Aug. 1.
Arafura, E. & A., Aug. 2.
Texas, S.S.S., Aug. 2.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, Aug. 10.
Havelland, Jelsen, Aug. 10.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Aug. 11.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., Aug. 13.
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, Aug. 13.
Golden Star, S.S.S., Aug. 18.
Changfura, B. & S., Aug. 20.
Leverkusen, Jelsen, Aug. 24.
Saarbrücken, Melchers, Aug. 24.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, Aug. 23.

SHANGHAI—(Continued).

Yingchow, B. & S., July 31.
Ixion, B.F., Aug. 1.
Linan, B. & S., Aug. 1.
Meriones, B.F., Aug. 1.
Glenog, Jardine's, Aug. 2.
Kashmir, P. & O., Aug. 2.
City of Peking, Bank, Aug. 3.
Gurna, B.I., Aug. 4.
Hopsang, Jardine's, Aug. 4.
Sheafmount, P. & O., Aug. 4.
Tijsondari, J.C.J.L., Aug. 4.
Ermland, Jelsen, Aug. 6.
Piave, Dodwell's, Aug. 6.
Pres. Grant, Dollar, Aug. 6.
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 7.
Eurylochus, B.F., Aug. 9.
Tijleboet, J.C.J.L., Aug. 9.
Alster, Melchers, Aug. 10.
Igo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 12.
D'Artagnan, M.M., Aug. 13.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, Aug. 13.
Remo, Dodwell's, Aug. 13.
Menelaus, B.F., Aug. 13.
Burgeland, Jelsen, Aug. 16.
Glenapp, Jardine's, Aug. 16.
Morea, P. & S., Aug. 16.
Friesland, Jelsen, Aug. 17.
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, Aug. 20.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., Aug. 21.

SINGAPORE.

Tilawa, B.I., July 25.
Nagato Maru, N.Y.K., July 27.
Rheinland, Jelsen, July 27.
Suwa Maru, N.Y.K., July 27.
Antung, B. & S., July 29.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, July 28.
Timavo, Dodwell's, July 23.
Irdhana, B.I., July 29.
Lippe, Melchers, July 30.
Porthos, M.M., July 30.
Kutsang, Jardine's, July 31.
Kwiyang, B. & S., July 31.
Springbank, Bank, July 31.
Cremer, J.C.J.L., Aug. 1.
Himalaya, Dodwell's, Aug. 3.
Khyber, P. & O., Aug. 3.
Talamu, B.I., Aug. 3.
Anhui, B. & S., Aug. 4.
Glenog, Jardine's, Aug. 7.
Patroclus, B.F., Aug. 7.
Bengal Maru, N.Y.K., July Aug. 9.
Nagara, Gilman's, Aug. 11.
Bing Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 9.
City of Athens, Bank, Aug. 9.
Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 10.
Havelland, Jelsen, Aug. 10.
Namsang, Jardine's, Aug. 11.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Aug. 11.
Tamba Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 11.
Takliwa, B.I., Aug. 12.
Chenonceaux, M.M., Aug. 13.
Isar, Melchers, Aug. 14.
Kidderpore, P. & O., Aug. 15.
Malwa, P. & O., Aug. 17.
Leverkusen, Jelsen, Aug. 24.
Saarbrücken, Melchers, Aug. 24.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, Aug. 23.

SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

Bingo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 9.
Timbo, Bank, Aug. 12.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

Bingo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 9.

SWATOW.

Haiching, Douglas, July 23.
Antung, B. & S., July 23.
Hirundo, Thoresen's, July 23.
Niangsu, B. & S., July 23.
Kwongang, Jardine's, July 23.
Suiyang, B. & S., July 23.
Haining, Douglas, July 23.
Fushing, Jardine's, July 31.
Kwiyang, B. & S., July 31.
Sunning, B. & S., July 31.
Haining, Douglas, Aug. 2.
Arhu, B. & S., Aug. 2.
Hopsang, Jardine's, Aug. 4.
Kaying, B. & S., Aug. 4.
Hansang, Jardine's, Aug. 7.

TIENTSIN.

Chip Shing, Jardine's, July 23.
Saarbrücken, Melchers, July 31.
Ermland, Jelsen, Aug. 6.
Kueichow, B. & S., Aug. 6.
Cheongshing, B. & S., Aug. 6.
Alster, Melchers, Aug. 10.
Hutchow, B. & S., Aug. 10.

TRIESTE AND VENICE.

Timavo, Dodwell's, July 23.
Himalaya, Dodwell's, Aug. 3.
Viminale, Dodwell's, Aug. 20.

TINGTAO.

Antenor, B.F., July 23.
Kwongang, Jardine's, July 23.
Suiyang, B. & S., July 23.
Saarbrücken, Melchers, July 30.
Fushing, Jardine's, July 31.
Sunning, B. & S., July 31.
City of Peking, Bank, Aug. 3.
Hopsang, Jardine's, Aug. 4.
Ermland, Jelsen, Aug. 6.
Hansang, Jardine's, Aug. 7.
Alster, Melchers, Aug. 10.

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Emp. of France, C.P.S., July 31.
Ixion, B.F., Aug. 1.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., Aug. 21.
Tyndareus, B.F., Aug. 24.

VICTORIA, B.C.

Mishima Maru, N.Y.K., July 29.
Emp. of France, C.P.S., July 31.
Ixion, B.F., Aug. 1.
Pres. Grant, Dollar, Aug. 6.
Igo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 12.
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, Aug. 20.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., Aug. 21.
Tyndareus, B.F., Aug. 24.

VLADIVOSTOK.

Agra, Gilman's, July 29.
Glenog, Jardine's, Aug. 2.
Glenapp, Jardine's, Aug. 10.

WEIHAIWEI.

Kueichow, B. & S., Aug. 6.
Patroclus, B.F., Aug. 7.
Hutchow, B. & S., Aug. 16.

EXPECTED ARRIVALS AND MOVEMENTS.

Achilles due from Shanghai Aug. 20.
Adrastus due from Shanghai Aug. 13.
Azapenor due from Shanghai Aug. 20.
Azra due from Europe July 28.
Akita Maru left for Japan July 19.
Alipore left for Singapore July 20.
Alster due from Europe Aug. 10.
Angsburg due from Shanghai Aug. 27.
Antenor arrived from Europe July 24.
Arafura due from Japan Aug. 2.
Asia due from Europe Aug. 14.
Asphaltion due from Europe Sept. 12.
Atago Maru arrived from Singapore July 20.
Athos II. due from Saigon July 30.
Bengal Maru due from Japan Aug. 7.
Bingo Maru due from Japan Aug. 9.
Bokuyo Maru due from Japan July 30.
Bremerhaven arrived from Rabaul July 16.
Burgeland due from Europe Aug. 16.
Calcutta Maru due from Singapore Aug. 7.
Canada Maru due from Japan Aug. 5.
Canton left for Europe July 9.
Changchow due from Shanghai July 25.
Changte due from Australia Aug. 12.
Chenonceaux due from Shanghai Aug. 13.
Chile due from Europe Sept. 1.
Chinese Prince due from New York Aug. 1.
City of Bedford due from Shanghai Aug. 13.
City of Khartoum due from Europe Aug. 30.
City of Kobe due from Europe Aug. 21.
City of Peking due from Europe Aug. 2.
Coblentz due from Europe Aug. 23.
Cremer due from Shanghai Aug. 1.
D'Artagnan due from Europe Aug. 13.
Danmark due from Shanghai July 25.
Delagoa Maru due from Japan Aug. 11.
Delta arrived London July 15.
Emp. of Asia due Vancouver July 27.
Emp. of France due from Manila July 23.
Emp. of Russia due from Vancouver Aug. 12.
Ermland due from Europe Aug. 6.
Eurylochus due from Europe Aug. 9.
Friesland due from Europe Aug

CHINA NAVIGATION

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HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"TEAN"	On 26th July	11 a.m.
NEWCHANG & DALNY	"LIANGHONG"	On 26th July	5 p.m.
NIHONG & SHANGHAI	"HANYANG"	On 27th July	5 p.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"ANTUNG"	On 28th July	5 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUIYANG"	On 28th July	10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KIANGSU"	On 28th July	Noon
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"CHANGCHOW"	On 29th July	4 p.m.
HONGKONG, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KWEIYANG"	On 31st July	10 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUNNING"	On 31st July	2 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & DALNY	"LINAN"	On 1st Aug.	5 p.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"ANHUI"	On 4th Aug.	8 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KAYING"	On 4th Aug.	Noon
WUHAIR, CHITPOO & TIENTSIN	"KUBICROW"	On 6th Aug.	11 a.m.
WUHAIR, CHITPOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 18th Aug.	11 a.m.

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ROYAL OBSERVATORY'S DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

STATION	JULY 23, 1929.										JULY 24, 1929.									
	Barometer at Sea Level	Thermometer	Humidity	Wind	Cloud	Pressure	Direction	Force	Direction	Force	Barometer at Sea Level	Thermometer	Humidity	Wind	Cloud	Pressure	Direction	Force	Direction	Force
Windsorstock	12	29.73	75.5	76	...	SW	1	0	6	...	29.80	75.6	71	...	ESE	1	0	...	...	...
Namuro	11	29.69	75.4	...	...	SE	1	1	5	...	29.78	75.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hokodate	...	29.70	75.4	...	...	SW	1	1	...	...	29.76	75.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tofo	...	29.76	75.6	...	...	S	1	1	...	...	29.82	75.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kochi	...	29.78	75.6	...	...	SE	1	1	...	...	29.80	75.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagasaki	...	29.80	75.7	...	...	N	1	0	...	...	29.82	75.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kagoshima	...	29.76	75.6	...	...	N	1	0	...	...	29.80	75.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oshima	...	29.80	75.7	...	...	NNE	1	1	...	...	29.78	75.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naha	...	29.78	75.7	...	...	N	1	1	...	...	29.78	75.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ishigakijima	...	29.78	75.6	...	...	ESE	1	1	...	...	29.76	75.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bonin Island	...	29.72	75.5	...	...	NNE	1	1	...	...	29.71	75.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chefoo	13	29.61	75.2	78	...	NE	2	0	6	...	29.64	75.2	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shanghai	14	29.69	75.4	97	...	SSW	1	0	6	...	29.73	75.5	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gutzlaff	...	29.78	75.4	82	...	S	1	0	...	...	29.80	75.6	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sharp Peak	...	29.72	75.4	88	...	SE	1	0	7	...	29.75	75.6	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amoy	...	29.73	75.5	79	...	SE	1	0	6	...	29.71	75.4	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Swatow	...	29.74	75.5	90	...	ESE	1	0	...	...	29.73	75.5	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taichu	11	29.75	75.7	90	...	NW	1	0	5	...	29.73	75.7	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tainan	...	29.78	75.8	86	...	NW	1	0	...	...	29.73	75.8	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Koshu	...	29.75	75.7	86	...	N	1	0	...	...	29.73	75.7	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pescadore	...	29.76	75.6	86	...	ENE	1	0	...	...	29.73	75.6	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong	14	29.70	75.4	77	...	NE	1	0	...	...	29.73	75.5	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gap Rock	...	29.70	75.4	...	...	ESE	3	0	6	...	29.68	75.3	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Macao	...	29.65	75.3	81	...	ESE	3	0	...	...	29.68	75.3	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hoihow	...	29.71	75.4	83	...	SE	1	0	...	...	29.68	75.3	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pratas Island	...	29.56	75.0	84	...	SSE	1	0	7	...	29.62	75.2	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phulien	15	29.62	75.2	84	...	ENE	2	0	...	...	29.62	75.2	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tourane	...	29.76	75.6	84	...	SW	4	0	...	...	29.78	75.6	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape St. James	14	29.69	75.4	86	...	ESE	2	0	6	...	29.69	75.4	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rasao	...	29.66	75.3	86	...	NE	4	0	...	...	29.67	75.3	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apurri	...	29.66	75.3	86	...	SE	1	0	...	...	29.69	75.4	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuguegarao	...	29.67	75.3	86	...	WSW	4	0	...	...	29.66	75.3	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vigan	...	29.72	75.4	81	...	SW	4	0	...	...	29.72	75.4	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manila	...	29.71	75.4	82	...	WSW	4	0	...	...	29.72	75.4	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legaspi	...	29.75	75.7	82	...	N	2	0	...	...	29.78	75.8	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calbayog	...	29.78	75.8	82	...	SW	4	0	...	...	29.75	75.7	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tacloban	...	29.75	75.7	84	...	S	4	0	...	...	29.76	75.8	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iloilo	...	29.75	75.7	84	...	SW	4	0	...	...	29.76	75.8	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cebu	...	29.75	75.7	84	...	SW	4	0	...	...	29.76	75.8	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surigao	...	29.75	75.7	84	...	SW	4	0	...	...	29.76	75.8	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paipan	...	29.75	75.7	84	...	SW	4	0	...	...	29.76	75.8	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam	12.22	29.76	75.8	...	...	SW	1	0	4.22	...	29.74	75.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yap	11.00	29.80	75.9	...	...	WSW	4	0	5	...	29.81	75.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pelew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ponape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Labuan	14	29.83	75.7	78	...	SW	2	0	6	...	29.83	75.7	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

July 24d. 11h. 10m.—Pressure is highest over S. Japan, and over the Carolines; it is relatively low in a trough extending from Tongking across the Rialtang Channel and N. Luzon to the Pacific.

Manila warning, 23d. 18h. 30m.—Typhoon in Lat. 18° N. Long. 130° E., moving W. Recd. 23d. 19h. 20m.

Hong Kong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.85 in. Total since January 1, 31.48 inches, against an average of 48.40 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON ON JULY 25.

- 1.—Formosa Channel.
- 2.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Lamock.
- 3.—Hong Kong to Gap Rock.
- 4.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Hainan.

Light variable winds.

S.E. or variable winds, moderate; cloudy, occasional rain.

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, July 24.

	Previous Day	On Date	On Date
	at 4 p.m.	at 10 a.m.	at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.65	29.73	29.69
Temperature	79	80	78
Humidity	87	87	81
Wind	E	E	E
Direction	E	E	E
Force	2	3	3
Weather	O	O	OR
Rain	1.98	0.00	0.29
Highest open-air Temperature	23.79		
Lowest open-air Temperature	24.78		

B—Blue sky; C—Cloudy; D—Drizzle; F—Fog; L—Lightning; M—Mist; O—Overcast; P—Passing showers; Q—Squalls; R—Rain; T—Thunder.

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HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From July 25 to 31, 1929.

Days of Week	Date	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
		Hong Kong Standard Time.	Height.	Hong Kong Standard Time.	Height.
Thurs.	25	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
		10 47	7 1	8 25	0 9
Fri.	26	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
		11 0	4 0	5 8	3 1
Sat.	27	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
		11 29	5 7	7 2	2 3
Sun.	28	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
		1 18	4 8	8 52	1 3
Mon.	29	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
		1 21	5 5	8 18	2 3
Tues.	30	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
		2 48	4 8	8 28	3 1
Wed.	31	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
		3 31	5 3	10 15	2 9
		4 31	4 2	8 44	3 0
		4 22	5 8	9 2	2 2
		6 3	4 0	10 32	3 3

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